THE LATE HISTORY OF EUROPE

BEING

A Narration of all remarkable Actions, and other various Affairs (both *Civil* and *Military*) that have happened in the several Kingdoms and Republicks; From the Treaty at *Nimiguen* in *Anno* 1676. To the Conclusion of the Late Peace at *Res-Wick*, in *September* 1697. Which makes up a *History* of One and Twenty Years. Accuratly and Succinctly Abridg'd

BY

Captain *DAVID KENNEDY.*

Frustra fit per plura, quod, æque commode, fieri potest per pauciora.

EDINBURGH,

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TO THE KING

Great SIR,

IT has been my Unhappineſs to be Diſcharged of late (though too ſoon) from Your Majeſtie's Service in a Military Capacity, In which Sphere, I have unerringly moved in the Service of the Royal Family, even from my Childhood to this time; Only, after the Happy *Re*volution, I ſerved for ſome time, in another Capacity, for being turn'd out of the Late Kings Army in *Ireland*, by *Tirconnel*, (as generally all Proteſtants were) I retiered with my Family into *Scotland*, And, from thence, I was remitted, and order-

ed by the then *Privy Council*, to reſide at the head Quarter of the *Engliſh* Army with the Duke of *Schomberg*, and to give account to the *Council*, from time to time, how all Affairs went in *Ireland*; Which I did, till Your Majeſtie's Arrival in that Kingdom, in *June* 1690. And by the ſame Authority, I had the great Honour and Satisfaction of attending Your Majeſty, in the ſame Poſt, thorow all that Campaign, till Your Return to *England*.

And in my Reteirment, this laſt Summer, I happily met with *The Late Hiſtory of Europe*, Being, *A full Narration of all Memorable Tranſactions*, Both *Civil* and *Military*, that have happened for Twenty one Years, preceeding *September* 1697.

The peruſal of it pleaſed me ſo well, As I thought it worth my time to Compendize it; Which having accompliſhed, I began to conſider, to whom I ſhould Dedicate my

my Puny Labours, when reflecting on the whole Series of the *Hiſtory*; And finding *WILLIAM HENRY* (by the Title of *Prince of Orange*, for the firſt Twelve Years; And the ſame *WILLIAM*, by the more Splendid Title, of *KING* of *GREAT BRITAIN* &c. for the laſt Nine of the One and Twenty Years) to be a perſon, who had alwayes made an Eminent Figure, amongſt the greateſt Neighbouring Princes and Potentats; And been deeply intereſted in moſt of the Grand Affairs Treated of in the *Hiſtory*: Without any Heſitation, I concluded the Dedication moſt properly, and abſolutely due to this moſt Illuſtrious *WILLIAM*.

SIR, I muſt acknowledge it, far above the rate of an ordinary Confidence, my preſuming to Addreſs Your Majeſty, with ſo mean a Preſent; But, I am Animated thereto, by what I have Read in Commendation of *Alexander* the *Great*, who being

pre-

preſented with a ſmall Basket of Fruit by a Poor Womau, Generouſly accepted of it, as a Teſtimony of her Real Kindneſs, Suppoſing, If ſhe had any thing of greater value, ſhe would as freely have given it.

Now, *SIR*, As Your Majeſty has alwayes Emulated, (if not Excell'd) this great *HERO*, in all Princely and Glorious Atcheivments; So I hope, with him, You will Vouchafe to accept of this ſmall Mite, tendered by him, who (with the deepeſt Humilty, and ſincereſt Affection) Proſtrats Himſelf, and His all, at Your Royal Footſtool; And who cannot affirm a greater Truth, than that He is.

Great SIR.

Your Majeſtie's

Moſt Humble, Faithful, And

Devoted Subject, And Servant

DAVID KENNEDY

THE PREFACE

WHEN I had peruſed and conſidered the late Hiſtory of *Europe*, I was ſo extremely pleaſed with it, as I thought it worth my Labour to Extract all the moſt Important Tranſactions therein contained, and have Sum'd them up breifly in the following Treatiſe; And who ever will be at the pains to read it, will therein find a Relation of ſo many various Occurrences, as may afford him a pleaſing *Diverſion*, and a great deal of Satisfaction.

But before He enter upon the Book, I would have him take notice of a few things which I thought fit to *Premiſe*, for his Satisfaction, and my own Vindication.

1*ſt*. I have Varied quite from my Authors Stile, which was impoſſible for me exactly to follow, elſe my work had not been properly an Abridgement, but a Tranſcription of the Hiſtory; ſo as I was neceſſitate to pick out of each *Page* or Paragraph, what I found moſt Material, and dreſs it up in ſuch a homely Methode and Plain Language as my own Genius could Suggeſt,

2*ly*. Tho I have thus fail'd in the *Forme*,

I have not in the Main, for I have (with all possible care) kept so clos to matter of Fact, as (in my Collections) I have omitted nothing needful for the Readers Information, in all notable Emergents, whereof, if any doubt, I appeal to the Original.

'Tis true, there are in the History, some Prolix *Declarations*, and Intricate Debates and Altercations, at the Treaties at *Nimegnen* and *Reswick*, with several other Excursions from the cheif design of the History, which I have deliberatly omitted; for tho I knew, the perusal of them might be agreeable enough to the Curious and leasurely Reader; yet the gratifying of such, was not my cheif Aim, but to give the Serious and Judicious a Comprehensive view of all Occurrences, worthy of Observation, or of a Room in Memory; too large a share whereof, such Circumstances would have Usurped, had they been admitted.

Yet even in these, I have not left the Reader altogether in the Dark, for tho I have Contracted them, I have not Totally exploded them, but have given Him the Contents, and such a Cursorie view of many of them, as may lead Him, to a Competent Apprehension of the whole.

3*ly*. I Observe the Author goes on, in a continued *Discourse*, only distinguishing by Paragraphs, and those pretty large too, not allowing the Intent Reader any time to Breath; to ease him of this *Fatigue*, I have divided the Treatise into Chapters, one for each year; Again, I have Subdivided the Chapters into Sections, and have placed on the Margent the Names of the Kingdoms and Countreys, in order, as their several Affaires are therein handled, together with some

ſome other uſeful Marginal Notes: And at the end of the Book, I have placed an Index, or Table of all the moſt Remarkable Paſſages, which will readily direct to the *Page* where the ſame is Treated of.

And I preſume this ſmal Peice may pretend to ſome Advantages over the Original, not only on the preceeding account, but on ſome other Conſiderations alſo; As firſt, 'Tis of a ſmaller price, which perhaps may bear ſomewhat with the Meaner ſort, or leſs Inquiſitive, 2*ly*. 'Tis of a leſſer bulk, and ſo more portable and uſeful either at Home or Abroad; and any Gentleman may have it ready at hand to decide any *Diſpute* that my happen (in ordinary Converſation) about matters contained in it, and ſo end the Controverſie.

4*ly*. Through the whole Series of the Hiſtory, I obſerve, the Author doth manifeſt a Paſſionate Zeal for the Prince of *Orange*, Our Renowned and Beloved King, Aſſigning to him, (in all Politick and State Affairs,) a *Superlative* Ripeneſs and Soundneſs of Judgment, and in all Warlike Exploits, the like degree of Conduct and Magnanimity.

The ſame, or a greater Character (if greater needed or could be) being given Him by the *Eminent* Sir *William Temple*, in his Memoirs of his Embaſſy and Negotiation, at the Treaty of *Nimeguen* and elſewhere, confirmes me in the beleif of this, that the higheſt Eulogies, in his praiſe, can never reach an Hyperbole.

And conſidering it my duty, not to omit any thing that may contribute to the Aggrandizing of Our Great and *Famous* King, or Blazoning the Grandieur and the Emi-

Eminent Excellencies of his Ancient Family, and moſt Noble Anceſtors; I have here Tranſcribed (Verbatim) what my Author ſayes in his preface, to that purpoſe.

Wherefore (ſayes He) to Conclude, as our Hiſtory ends with the General Peace we now enjoy, let our value and eſteem of Him who (under GOD) has been the Particular Inſtrument of it, our *Dread Soveraign* King *WILLIAM*, be Enhanſed more and more, who has ſo many Perſonal Excellencies, both in Peace and War, as have no manner of need to borrow from the vertue of His Anceſtors; whereof yet, there has been ſuch an Unparalel'd Chain as is not to be met with in Hiſtory; And the Antiquity of whoſe Name, for ought I can ſee, may be as old as *Julius Cæſar*, who in the firſt Book of His *Commentaries*, ſayes, a Body of *Germans*, out of *Suabia*, came, under, the Command of two *Brothers*, *Naſua* and *Cimberius* by Name, and ſetled upon the bank of the River of *Rhine*, near *Treves*. Now this is the more worthy of obſervation, that beſides the ſimilitude of the Names of *Naſua* and *Naſau*, which only differ but in the Tranſpoſition of one Letter, there is an Eſtate upon that ſpot of ground, which belongs to the Family, to this day. But be as it will, I was the more deſirous to take notice of it upon this occaſion, becauſe, I beleive it is the firſt time it has been done by any other, in this kind; And becauſe it may ſtir up the Curioſity of thoſe Gentlmen who are skilled in Genealogies, to make a farther Inquiry into it. So far He.

I find alſo, the Learned and Famous Mr. *Ruſhworth*, in His Collections, ſays, the Family of *Naſau*, have been of a Princely Quality, for many ages: And

again

again, ſpeaking of the Emperours Defeating the Forces of the Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, near *Prague*, he gives this reaſon; beſides the greater number of Men, the Emperours Army (ſayes he) was Commanded by the Greateſt and Experteſt Captains, then known in Europe, except the Prince of *Orange*; To be ſecond to whom, was accounted the Higheſt Commendation.

Yea, we have yet on ſtep higher to make, when ſeveral Eminent and Emulous Princes were contending for the Weſtern Empire, amongſt all the Candidats, *Adolph* Earl of *Naſſau*, was Elected and Advanced, to the Imperial *Diadem.*, in *Anno* 1291.

Now, all thir Remarks laid together, and duely weighed, claim from Us, to Our Unparalel'd Prince, the greateſt Loyalty, the moſt Ardent Affection, and the higheſt Adoration, that Subjects can poſſibly pay, or that may be warrantably allowed to meer Humanity.

5*ly*. I ſuppoſe, I may be Cenſured by ſome for making ſuch an Abrupte entry on the Work, mentioning, off hand, a Congreſs of Plenipotentiaries and Mediators at *Nimeguen*, not giving firſt the Reader an account of the great Antagoniſts by whom thoſe Plenipotentiaries were Imployed.

The true reaſon of this omiſſion is, when I entered on this Work, I had no other deſign then my own privat ſatisfaction, but having finiſhed it, and Communicating it to ſome Ingenuous Gentlmen of my Acquaintance, they ſeemed to put a greater value on it, then indeed I did, and adviſed and urged the Publiſhing of it, which (tho with ſome *Diffidence*, and Reluctancie) I condeſcended to. And now ſeing it

is

is going Abroad, for the ſatisfaction of theſe who are yet ſtrangers to the *Parties* Contending, and who Occaſioned the Congreſs at *Nimeguen*. I have here Inſerted a Liſt of their Names.

On the one part

The Principal Confederates were

The Emperour of *Germany*.
The King of *Spain*
The King of *Denmark*,
The Elector of *Brandenburgh*.
The States of *Holland*.

And Collateraliy

The Prince of *Orange*.
The Duke of *Lorrain*.
The Princes of *Lunenburgh*,
And *Nieuburgh*.
And the Biſhop of *Munſter*.

On the other part,

The King of *France* Principal.
The King of *Sweden*, His Allie.
The Duke of *Holſtein Gottorp*.
And the Biſhop of *Strasburg*.
Confederates.

Charles

Charles King of Great *Britain*,
Sole Meditator.
Sir *William Temple*, and
Sir *Lionel Jenkins*, Plenipotentiaries,
In that Negotiation.

6ly. Supposing these *P*reliminaries may give a Competent Satisfaction to any who are not too Critical; I shall Conclude, with one Requeſt to the Ingenuous Reader; That where he finds any thing *D*efective or Redundant (either in this, or in the Treatiſe) or any way *D*iſreliſhing or unagreeable, He will be pleaſed to allow thoſe Graines of a favourable conſtruction as may reaſonably be granted to a Souldiers pen, the Stile and Dialect of which profeſſion, being generaly different from that which, I owne, might be more requiſite and proper, for a Subject of this nature; And the rather, becauſe this is the firſt Manuſcript of mine, that ever Aſpired to the *P*reſs, as I verily beleive it ſhall be the laſt.

ERRATA.

Page 22. line 31. dele the p. 25. l. 7, read *Le-Strange* p. 38. l. 13. r. Attacks and l. 29. p. 40. l. 30. r. *Doge* p. 47. on the margent, for *England* r. *Ireland* p. 49. l. 28. r Attacked and l. 30. r. *Spahi's* p. 51. l. 22. r. *Caſhaw* p. 79. l. 32. for leaving r. Leavying and l. 20 r. *Mackay* p. 88. l. 31. for King r. Queen and on the margent r. *Londonderry* p. 104. l. 15. for four r forty and l. 19. r. out of the *Dauphinate* p. 149. for and r. to p. 153. l. 4. r. Duke of *Savoy* p. 154. l. 5. dele oune;

AN

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE HISTORY OF EUROPE

CHAP. I. *Anno* 1676

THE Treaty at *Nimeguen*, between the Confederats, and the *French* King (wherein the King of Great *Britain* was sole Mediator) may be said to begin in *July* 1676. Tho there was only present then the *French* and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, and the two *English* Mediators, Sir *William Temple*, and Sir *Lionel Jenkins*; The rest of the Confederats, protracting and bearing off designedly, till they saw what theiſſue of that Campaign would be, intending to take their measures accordingly. The *French* Ambassadors endeavour to carry on a seperate Peace with the *Dutch*, who at that time positively refused it, tho the *French* King threatned to recall his Ambassadors, unless they presently condescended thereto. *Congress at Nimiguen.*

An. 1677. In the mean time, About the end of *July*, the Prince of *Orange* lays Seidge to *Maſtricht*, which the *French* had fortifyed to great advantadge, the Gariſon being furniſhed with Eight thouſand Choice Men, *Monſieur Calvo* being Governour. The Seidge was carryed on briskly forthree Weeks, and many ſharp Aſſaults made, where the *Engliſh* Forces behaved gallantly. But a cruel Sickneſs falling into the Army, and the *Rhinegrave* (who Commanded next to the Prince of *Orange*) dying of his Wounds, but eſpecially the *Mareſchal Schombergs* being on his March throw *Flanders* with a conſiderable force, obleidged the Prince (with the full conſent of a Council of War, to raiſe his Seidge.

P. of Orange Beſeidges Maſtricht.

Philipſburg ſurrendered to the *Imperialiſts.*

But to make ſome amends for this diſappointment, about the latter end of *September*, *Philipsburg* (after a Blockade of three Moneths) is ſurrendered to the Imperial Army.

All this laſt Compaign and ſucceeding Winter, *Denmark* and *Brandenburg* prevailed much againſt the King of *Sweden*; who only, was Confederate with *France*.

But the Imperial Forces on the *Rhine* had not ſo good ſucceſs, which enclived the *Dutch* to liſten now to the *French* Overtures for a ſeparate Peace.

CHAP. II. *Anno* 1677.

Section 1:

SECT. 1. To return to the Treaty, About the middle of *February* 1677. The Aſſembly was compleatly formed, and the Preliminaries being diſpatched, the Reſpective Ambaſſadors (by agreement) put all their Propoſitions and Pretenſions into the hands of the Mediators. The particulars whereof being too large to be inſerted fully now (conſidering my intended Brevity) I have pretermitted, intending to mention the moſt material heads of them hereafter, as the ſeveral Parties come to agreement with *France*.

The Aſſembly fully formed.

Now the *Dutch* diſcover a ſtrong propenſion to

a Peace, to which the Prince of *Orange* was much averse, and endeavoured what he could to obstruct it. *An.* 1677.

The *French* finding the Confederates very slow and backward in the negotiation for Peace, thought fit to quicken them, by Blocking up of *Cambray* and *Valenciennes*, and early in the Year, broak in upon *Flanders*, and these parts of *Germany* on the other side of the Rhine, and that with more cruel Devastations then at any time before, since the War began. Of which the *Allies* complained heavily to King *Charles* the Mediator, but in vain.

The *French* King in Person comes to the Seidge of *Valenciennes* and the 9*th.* of *March*, the Trenches are opened, and on the 17*th.* it is taken From thence he Marched to *Cambray*, which, on the 5*th.* Day after the Trenches were opened, surrendered to him upon Articles, except the *Citadel*, which held out a few Days longer. At the same time his Brother the Duke of *Orleans* invested St. *Omers*; The relief whereof, the Prince of *Orange*, intended and and endeavoured, with the States Forces only, the *Spaniards* giving him no Aid. Approaching to St. *Omers* the Duke of *Orleans* drew off from the Town and met him at *Arount-cassel*, *Orleans* Forces being much Superior to his; where after a brisk Engagement and hot Dispute on both sides, the Princes Batallions fell in disorder, and in short, betook them to downright flight, tho he strove to stop them with his Sword in his hand, and cut the first he met, over the Face, crying aloud, *Rascal, I'll set a mark on thee, that I may hang thee at last.*

Valenciennes and *Cambray* taken by the *French* King.

The Battel of *Mount-cassel.*

But withal he made so Noble and safe a Retreat, as wanted little of the Honour of a Victory.

The consequence of this was, The Surrender of St. *Omers*, and *Cambray Citadel*, the twentieth of *Aprile*.

St. *Omers*, *Cambrays Citadel*, surrendered to the *French*

The *French* King being at *Dunkirk*, sends the

An. 1677. Duke of *Crequi*, with a Complement and a Letter to King *Charles*, profeſſing himſelf willing to agree to a Truce with the Confederates for ſome years, if his Ally the King of *Sweden* would condeſcend, Praying King *Charles* to ſound his Inclination in that point.

Beverning adjuſts the Peace with France. *Monſieur Beverning* the *Dutch* Plenipotentiarie who was earneſt for concluding a Peace, underſtanding this, look't on it as a meer ſhamm, and exclaimed openly againſt it. And contrary to the Advice of *Monſieur Van Bentingham*, and other Miniſters of the Allies, he ſtreatched farther then his Commiſſion would bear, as ſome thought, and managed the matter ſo, as by the beginning of *July*, all material points between the *French* and *Dutch* were adjuſted, The reſt of the Summer being triffled away in unſucceſſful Diſputs and Janglings, about the Duke of *Lorrains*, and the Biſhop of *Straſsburgs* concerns in the Treaty.

Nor was there any conſiderable Action on either ſide, all this Campaigne, for if the *French* boaſted of taking the City of *Freeburg* in *October*, *Stetings* falling into the Elector of *Brandenburgs* hands, the ſame Moneth, counterpoiſed that, and ſo left the Scales even.

Sect. 2. Prince of *Orange* goes for *England.*

SECT. 2. In *October*, The Prince of *Orange* went to *England*. And on the firſt view of the Princeſs *Mary*, eldeſt Daughter of the Duke of *York* he was extreamly Enamured of her, and immediatly made Suit to the King and her Father to that effect, which was aſſented to, provided the Tearms of Peace abroad were firſt agreed on before the Marriage: Which the Prince on no Tearms would aſſent to, ſaying, "the World would believe he had made that Match "for himſelf; at their coſt, adding, that he would "never ſacrifice his Honour to his Love: And at "laſt became ſo Sullen on the matter, as he deſired a

"Treind

"friend to tell the King that he would leave *England* within two dayes, if things Continued so; that it "repented him of his coming, that the King must "chuse how they should live after, for he was sure "it must either be as the greatest friends, or greatest "Enemies. *An.* 1678.

This sharpnes and freedom so wrought on the King, as he presently consented to the Marriage, which was Consummated without delay: After which they began to discourse and Concerte the Terms of Peace that was in agitation abroad; And so on the Twenty first of *November*, the Prince (with his Princess) arryve in *Holland*. is Married and returns to *Holland*.

The King *Charles* had Engaged to the Prince to joyne in the War with all the Allies, if *France* refused to Conclud a Peace on reasonable Tearms, yet soon after he receded from this, and sends over with Mr. *Thynne* a draught of an Alliance with the *Dutch* only, which was Concluded on, and Sign'd at the *Hague*, the sixtenth of *January* 16$\frac{7}{8}$.

CHAP. III. *Anno* 1678

Sect. 1.

SECT. I. Towards the end of *February*, the *French* King Marches on the head of his Army to *Metz*, and having drawn the *Spanish* Forces that way, of a sudden Crosses the Countrey, and by the fourth of *March*, sits down before *Ghent*, and in few days took it, as he did *Ypre*, before the end of that Moneth, tho the Garrison made a gallant resistance: of which Grivances the Allies acquainted King *Charles*, but all they could do, could not excite him to any speedy or open Declartaion. *Ghent* and *Ypre* taken by the *French*.

The *French* King elated with his Succes of late, frames a project of Peace, and Signs it at St *Germans*, the nynth of *April* 1678. But so exobitant and unreasonable, as the Allies unanimously abhorred it (except the *Dutch* whom he seemed the *French* Kings project of Peace.

An. 1678. seemed to cajole in that Article concerning them) rejected by the Allies. and they resolved rather to run all hazards, then accept of any such Conditions.

Articles to Peace being Conserted, and in effect Concluded ; tho privatly as yet) betwixt the *French* King and the *Dutch*, yet he fearing the late Allianee betwixt the King of *Great-Brittain* and them, might obstruct his agreement with them, he orders Monsieur *Louvois* to tamper with Mr. *Mountague*, the *English* Embassador then at *Paris*, and offers by him, a great Sum of Money to King *Charles* to give his assent to the Articles, he and the *Dutch* had agreed on ; the motion is accepted of, and Sir *William Temple* ordered to Treat with the *French* Embassador about it; but that Gentleman had so much Honour and Honesty, as to declyne the Employment, for which he was under cloud for some time.

money offered to King *Charles* by the *French* King.

Sir *William Temple* applauded.

A while after this the Heir *Beverning* and the Count *D' avaux* had a private meeting, wherein all matters between the *French* King and the *Dutch* were fully Concluded, and *D' avaux* procures from the King (then Encamped before *Dinse*) a very smooth insinuating Letter to the *States*, Containing more favourable Conditions then any propoled formerly : To which they presently return their Letter, full of Compliment, and acquaint him that they will presently send their Extraordinary Embassador *Van Beverning* to wait on his Majesty, to whom they desired him to give Credit ; and accordingly *Beverning* goes to the King and Conferts matters so well, as he obtain'd a Cessation of Arms till the fifthteenth of *August* following.

the *French* King writs to the *Dutch* their answer.

A cessation till the 15. of *August*.

The *French* and *Dutch* having now as good as Concluded a Peace, *Spain* began to Comply also, and to listen to propofals: But the Emperour, *Denmark*, and *Brandenburg*, fell into the highest Exclamations and Reproaches immaginable against the *States*, declearing

Emperour *Denmark* and *Brandeburg* dissatisfied.

clearing themſelves utterly diſſatisfied with ſuch proceedings. *An.* 1678.

But notwithſtanding all theſe Storms on the twenty ſecond of *June*, The States orders their Embaſſadors to Sign the Peace with *France*, before the end of the ſame Moneth. The *Dutch* order the Signing of the Peace.

Spain concurred with the *Dutch*, accepting of the offers made to them by the *French* King, of Reſtoring to them *Charleroy*, *Limburg*, *Binch*, *Aeth*, *Oudenard*, and *Courtray*.

SECT. 2. But here happened an unexpected demurr that was like to overturn all. *Sect.* 2:

On the Agreement made amongſt thoſe great Stateſmen, they quite forgot to Limite the *French* to a certain time for delivering theſe Six Towns to *Spain*: And it was never thought on till the very Day before the Signing of the Peace, when the Marqueſs *de les Balbaſſes* thought on it, and minted the *Dutch* and *Spaniſh* Embaſſadors of it, they immediatly propoſe it to the *French* Embaſſadors, who Anſwer was, that their Maſter the *French* King intended not the Surrender of thoſe Six Towns, till the King of *Sweden*, his Ally, was repoſeſſed of all the Towns taken from him in the late War. The *Dutch* Embaſſadors acquaints the States with this, who forbade them on any Terms to Sign the Peace, till that was aſſertain'd: And accordingly they denyed Concluding or Signing of the Peace. The Peace obſtructed and the Reaſon. Who, Anſwer.

The Eſtates immediatly inform King *Charles* with this, by their Embaſſador at *London*, who recented it extreamly, and ſends preſently Sir *William Temple* to *Holland*, with orders to Sign a Treaty with the States, obligeing them to carry on the War, and engageing himſelf to join with them in it, if *France* conſented not (within a certain time limited) to Evacuate the Six Towns: Which Treaty Sir *William* carryed King *Charles* joins with the *Dutch*.

An. 1678. carryed on with that Diligence, as within six dayes it was perfected.

The Summ of this was, a mutual Engagement of, joining their Forces and all their Powers to oblidge the *French* King to the performance of those Conditions agreed on betwixt him, and the *Spanish* and *Dutch* Embassadors, and that neither Party should make any agreement with the *French* King without the Consent of the other. The Treaty being Signed, The *French* use their utmost endevours to elude it, by drawing the matter into a new Treaty. and propose several places in *Flanders* for meeting to that end but the *Dutch* stiffly oppose the motion, and refuse on any Terms, to recede from their late Treaty. These Heats and Altercations continued till the very Day prefixed came, either for Signing the Peace, or Renewing of the War.

France endeavours to Elude the Treaty

On the Morning of that Day, came Monsieur *Borret* from the States to their Embassadors, who went presently to the *French* Embassadors, when, after a Conference of five Hours, they agree'd on all points, both as to Peace and Commerce, the *French* consenting to the Evacuation of the six *Spanish* Towns. and the Peace to be Signed that very Day.

All Parties agree once again.

The Embassadors of *Denmark*, *Brandenburg*, and *Munster*, being acquainted herewith, Expostulate the matter sharply with the States Embassadors and that very Day, give in (in their Masters Names) a solemn Protestation against all these proceedings.

All which notwithstanding, the Peace is signed that day, between Eleven and Twelve at Night; The *English* Mediators refused to sign the same, Alledging their Orders were to Mediate a general Peace but not to sign to a particular one.

The Peace sign'd *Aug.* 10th. 1678.

Sect. 3. SECT. 3. The most material Articles of the Peace were, That all Acts of Hostility should immediatly

 cease;

An. 1678.

The Material Articles between *France* and *Holland.*

ceaſe; a firm and perpetual Peace, to continue betwixt both parties and all their Subjects

That the Heirs of all Perſons who were diſpoſeſſed of their Eſtates during the late War, ſhould be immediatly reſtored, and repoſeſt of all that belonged to their Parents.

That each party ſhall continue ſeized of all Countreys, Towns, Places &c within and without Europe, as they now hold and poſſeſs them. That the Town of *Maſtricht* ſhall be preſently delivered to the States, with all Villages and appurtinencies thereunto belonging; provided the *French* King ſhall have liberty to carry away all Artillery, Powder, and other Warlike Proviſions, as ſhall be found there at the time of its Reſtitution.

That all Priſoners of War on both ſides ſhall be preſently releaſed without any ranſom.

That the States ſhall be guarantees for the *Spaniſh* King, in all Engagements he ſhall enter into by a Treaty to be ſpeedily perfited betwixt him and *France*. That if War ſhall happen hereafter betwixt the *French* King and the States, the Subjects on both ſides reciding in the Dominions of either Party, ſhall have ſix Moneths time to cary off their Effects.

That all the Prince of *Orange's* pretenſes and Intereſts, contained in a ſeparate Treaty ſhall be as effectually confirm'd and made good, as if they had been particularly inſerted in this preſent Treaty. That the King of Great *Brittain*, and his Subjects, ſhall be comprehended in this preſent Treaty, according to the beſt form that may be.

That the *French* Kings Allies, as the King of *Sweden*, The Duke of *Holſtein*, Biſhop of *Straburg*, &c. ſhall be comprehended: And on the States ſide, the King of *Spain*, the Proteſtant Sweetzers, &c. And Laſtly, the Treaty to be ratified by both

parties

An. 1678. parties, within six Weeks, after the 10*th.* of *August* 1678.

Ratifyed by the *French* King.

The *French* King Rratified and Signed the Treaty at St. *Germans*, the 18*th.* day of *August* 1678. The *French* Embassadors, grants and promises to the Prince of *Orange*, the Restitution of the Principality of *Orange*; with all other his Lands and Seigniories in *France* or *Flanders*, in such maner as he Enjoyed the same, before he was dispossest by the War; and Signed the same the tenth of *August*, 1678. and the *French* King approved and Signed the said seperate Articles at St *Germans* the eighteenth of *August* 1678. Many of the *Dutch* were unsatisfied with *Monsieur Beverings* precipitation in Signing the Peace. But *Amsterdam* approving of it, the rest of the Provinces came soon to acquiesce in the same. At this time *Mons* was blocked up by the *French* Army Gommanded by *Luxemburg*.

Sect. 4. *Mons* blocked up by the *French*.

SECT. 4. On the seventeenth of *August* the Prince of *Orange* Decamped from *Soignes* with his own and the Confederat Forces, and marched to St *Dennis* where the Right wing of the Enemy was posted; which about Twelve a clock, he began to Cannonade, at which very hour the *Duke* of *Monmouth* arrived in the Camp. About three afternoon: Count *Waldeck* began the Attack, the Prince being present; the other side of the Enemy was Attact by the *Spanish* Forces, Commanded by the Duke *De Villa Hermosa*, assisted by the Princes Guards, and the *English* and *Scot.* Commanded by the Noble Earl of *Offery*, who behaved with much bravery in that Action, which Continued from three till nine at night, with a great slaughter of the *French*. In so much as the Duke of *Luxemburgh* was forced to reteire in the night, leaving his dead and wounded men, his Tents, Baggadge and all behind him. Next morning the Prince intended to prosecute the Victory,

Battale of *Mons*, or *St Dennis*.

Luxemburgh, defeated, and the seige raised, by the Prince of *Orange*.

tory, but was stopt by the advice of Signing the Peace, brought to him then. *An.* 1678.

A Brave *French* Officer declared, that he esteemed this, the only Heroick-action that had been done, in the whole progress of the War, this added much to the Princes Honour. The Prince present y gave notice to *Luxemburg* that the Peace was Signed, who desired an interview with the Prince, which he granted, and all things past betwixt them with great Civilities on both sides, the *French* Crouding about the young Prince, admireing him for his Courage and Conduct in the late Action, which made a great noise in the World. An interview between them.

After this, the *Dutch* Embassadors applye themselves with great zeal to finishing of the Treaty between *France* and *Spain*, wherein the *English* Mediators refused to joyn or be Concerned; The northerne Confederates were mightily chafed at the *Dutch* proceedings, and tho the Peace they had Concluded with *France* could not be repealed, yet, they indeavoured what in them lay to prevent the agreement between *France* and *Spain*.

No sooner King *Charles* hears of the Signing of the Peace, then he sends over Mr. *Hide* about the middle of *August*, with orders to the *English* Ambassador, to go and acquaint the *States* with his dissatisfaction at their rash proceedings in that matter, with several reasons for his being so; especially that they had not secured the Evacuation of the Towns to be restored to *Spain*, which he found the *French* seemed to recede from, by some new propositions to the *Spaniard*. And ordered him to solicite the *States* not to ratifie the agreement their Ambassador had made, promising, that on three dayes after notice thereof, he would declare Actual War against *France*. The Prince of *Orange* being acquainted with this by Mr. *Hide*, he was astonished, and lifteing King *Charles* sends Mr. *Hide*, with orders to the Embassadors.

The Prince of *Orange* his speach to Sir. *William Temple* on that Embassy.

An. 1678. lifting up his hands two or three times, he sayes to *Sir William Temple*, "was ever any thing so Hot, and "so Cold as this Court of yours will the King who is "so often at sea ever learn a wind, that I shall never "forget, since my last passage, when in a great storme, "the Captain was crying out to the Man at the Helm, "all night, STEDDY, STEDDY, STEDDY. "If this dispatch had come twenty dayes agoe it "would have chainged the face of all things in Chri-"stendome, and the War might have been caried on "till *France* had yeelded to the Treaty of the *Pyreneers*, "and left the World in quiet the rest of our lives, but "its my opinion as it comes now, it will have no effect. And the event proved answerable to his judgement,

Bevering censured, by the *States*. However, that motion of King *Charles* did so influence several of the *Dutch States*, as they began to censure severely Mr. *Beverning's* Conduct, and to charge him with Exceeding his Commission, in several points; to salve which, the *French* King orders his Embassador at *Nimeguen*, to Satisfie the *States*, in these several clauses, wherein they seemed to except against *Beverning's* Conduct, and farther, to remit all obstructions in the Treaty betwixt him and *Spain*, to the sole determination of the *States* themselves; it is so softened them as they proceed presently to the Ratification, ordering it to lye in their Embassadors hands, till the Treaty between *France* and *Spain* was Concluded, which was done, and the Peace Signed at the *Dutch* Embassadors house, the seventeenth of *September* 1678. Wherein the *English* Mediators would not Concurre; And so the designs of the *English* Court were once more eluded, and Mr. *Hide* return'd discontented to *England*, *re infecta*.

Excused by the *French* King.

Peace between *France* and *Spain* Signed *September* 17. 1678.

The Articles.

The Material Articles of this agreement were first, such as are ordinary in all such cases, an universal Cessation of all Acts of Hostility, on both sides. A lasting Peace to continue between the two Kings,

Kings, their Heirs, and Successors, and all their Subjects. All prisoners on both sides to be releassed without any ransome. An Act of obliuion to pass for all Damnages, losses or Injuries of any sort, that have happened in the War, to this present day. *An.* 1678.

The *French* King to render up to *Spain*, the Towns of *Charleroy*, *Binche*, *Ath*, *Oudenard*, and *Courtray*, with all their appurtenances, as *Spain* possessed them before the War in *Anno* 1667. Excepting the Verge of *Alost*, and the Town of *Conde*, which are to remain to the *French* King. Articles of Peace between *France* and *Spain*.

As also, The *French* King promises to deliver and surrender to the King of *Spain*, the City and Dutchie of *Limburg*, the Countrey of *Outremeuse*, the City of *Ghent*, the Fort of *Roddenhus*, the County of *Waes*, the Town of *Leuve* in *Brabant*, the place of St. *Ghilain*, (the Fortifications whereof are to be raled) the Town of *Puycerda* in *Catalonia*, with all the Countreys, Villages, Castles, Forts, Lands, and all other Appurtenances belonging to any of the forcsaid places, without demolishing or weakening any of the Garisons, Castles, or Forts forementioned, *&c.*

The King of *Spain* is to Surrender to the *French* King, The County of *Burgundy*, the Towns of *Besancon*, *Valenciennes*, *Bouchain*, *Condo*, *Cambray*, *Aire*, St *Omers*, *Ipres*, *Warwick*, *Warneton*, *Poperinghen*, *Basleul*, *Cassal*, *Bavay*, and *Maubeuge*, with all their Territories and Appurtenances

Both Kings are allowed to carry away all Artiliry, and other Warlike Provisions, out of the forementioned Garisons and Fortresses, now in their possession before they Surrender them.

Both Kings mutually promise to restore to each other, all Towns, Places Forts, and Castles, which have been taken from one another in their Forreign Plantations, and throughout the whole World. The rest

An. 1679. rest of the Articles relating most to commerce, and for the mutual good of the Subjects, and adjusting all matters concerning the Clergy and Ecclesiastick State, being very prolix, and not so material, I have passed them over.

Sect. 3. SECT. 3. Tho the Embassadors on both sides, had brought this grand Affair to great a length; Yet there arising so many Obstructions and Difficulties in carrying on the Treaty between the Emperor and *France* wherein the Dutch Embassadors were very Active the King of *Spain* having an Eye still on the Emperors Concerns, and being very desirous to have them adjusted and settled, delayed the ratifying of the Peace till the midle of *December*, expecting the Event of that Negotiation between the Emperor and *France*. This so enraged the *French*, as they made a greater Ravage and Havock in *Flanders*, than they had done in any so long time during the War, and on this consideration the King of *Spain* was forced to Sign and ratify the Peace the fifteenth of *December*: *Denmark*, and *Brandenburg* finding the Emperors Embassadors taking the same measures with *Spain* and *Holland*, in carrying on a separate Peace, are extremly vexed, However the Elector in person Ships over his Forces to the Isle of *Rugen*, of which he makes himself Master in a days time, and two dayes after takes *Stralsond*. The Duke of *Lorrain*, being all go to wrak, accepts of what Conditions the *French* King was pleased to give him, and agrees, quitting *Nancy* to *France*

Flanders ravaged by the *French*

King of *Spain* ratifyes the Peace. *December* 15. 1678.

Duke of *Lorrain* agrees with *France* 1679.

CHAP. IV. *Anno* 1679

Sect. 1. SECT. 1. The 1*st*. of *February* 1679. The Embassadors of *Denmark* and *Brandenburg* make a sharp remonstrance to the Imperial Embassadors, of the manifest Evil and great Injuries offered to their Masters, by those their proceeding with *France* and conjured them, by the Majesty of the Em-

Empire; that they would desist, and do nothing to the prejudice and dishonour of their Masters; *An.* 1679.

Notwithstanding this remonstrance, The Treaty was so effectually carryed on, by the vigorous endeavous of Sir *Lionel Jenkins*, as the Peace was on all sides concluded.

The next day, being the 4*th.* of *February*, the Embassadors of *Denmark* and *Brandenburg* enter a Solemn Protestation against that separate Peace. Notwithstanding of this, all the Embassadors signed it the day after, being the 5*th* of *February* 1679 And within two dayes after the Peace between the Emperor and the King of *Sweden* was agreed and concluded on. I find no particular mention of the Articles between the Emperor and *France*. Peace between the Emperor and *France* *February* 5*th.* 1679. and Peace with *Sweden* the 7*th*

On the 24*th.* of *February*, The *French* Embassador declared to Sir *Lionel Jenkins*, that if *Denmark* and *Brandenburg* did not give full satisfaction to the King of *Sweden*, before the last of *March*, the *French* King, would be free to demand new Conditions of them, which perhaps would not please them.

Some days are spent in Consultations and Debates about this Affair, but to no purpose, but at last, the *English* Mediator, and the Confederate Embassadors procured a Cessation of Arms, till the 1*st.* of *May*, which time expireing and no agreement made, the *French* Troops were ready to pass the Rhine, and prosecute the War. But the Embassador of *Brandenburg*, and General *Spaen* who commanded his Forces on the Rhine, obtaining a Meeting with Monsieur *Colbert*, and Monsieur *Calvo* who commanded the *French* Forces, at *Santhen*, on the third of *May*, got the Cessation prorouged to the 19 And on the 16 of *May*, the Elector of *Brandenburg* wrote to the *French* King in such an excellent strain, as I thought it worth my pains to Extract it *verbatim*. Cessation of Armes till the 1*st.* of *May*, and after to the 19*th*

A LET-

An. 1679.

A LETTER from the Elector of *Brandenburg* to the *French* King.

May the 16th, 1679.

My Lord,

Elector of *Brandenburgh* Letter to the *French* King.

"IT is impossible, But that Your Majesty, according to the great Wisdom wherewith God hath endued you does easily perceive the Moderation and Justice of my pretensions; And it being so that you must offer violence to that Generosity and Greatness of Soul, which is natural to Your Majesty; In forceing me to Conditions of Peace, that not only are injurious to me, but Ignominious also. God, who is just, seing the Righteousness of my Cause, hath prospered my Armes with the conquest of all *Pomerania*, and Your Majesty makes me give back the greatest part of it, which I put into Your hands, that I might preserve the rest: which is but a small matter, in respect of what I have gained with the loss of my Blood, and with the ruine of my Subjects.

"Is it not then just, *My Lord*, That since Your Majesty oblidges me to part from so great and fair Cities, and so much of my Enemies Countrey, You should likeways oblige the *Swedes* to leave me the rest: And that your Majesty having so far concern'd Your self for the Party that had no Right to demand any thing, should concern Your self also for him who had Right to keep all, but yet yeelds the greatest part, meerly in consideration of your Majesty. I am informed that your Ministers object to me, the interest of your Glory and Honour, I know that that is a powerful Motive to animate a great soul to Undertakings;

"But

"But suffer me to put you in mind, that Justice is *An.* 1679.
"the Source and Rule of Glory; And that having
"it on my side, it is far greater and more solid
"Glory to support a just and moderate pretention,
"than to favour one that is nothing less. And could
"your Majesty but hear the discourse of all Europe,
"and weigh it with the Reasons that interest suggests
"to you from my Enemies, I am Confident you would
"instantly decide in my favours, and so prevent the
"judgement of disinterested Posterity Withall,
"My Lord, I am very sensible that the Match is too
"unequal betwext your Majesty's Forces and mine,
"and that I am unable to resist a King, who alone
"hath caried the burden of a War against the great-
"est Powers of Europe, and hath with so much
"Glory and Successe gone through with it: But
"can your Majesty find any advantage in the ruine
"of a Prince, who is so desirous to serve you; and
"who being preserved, may contribute more to
"your service, then a bare willingness? Your Ma-
"jesty will certainly be the first that will regrat my
"ruine, since you cannot easily find in all the World
"besides, one who is more really, and with greater
"Respect, and Zeal then my self. Your Majesties
"*&c.*

Sect. 2. A skirmish near *Minden*, between Mr. *Crequi* and General *Spaen*.

SECT. 2. But for all this, the King seemed to be inexorable, And the time of truce being expired, *Mareschal de Crequi* with the *French* Forces, drew near to *Minden*, where General *Spaen* was posted, designing to make resistance. *Crequi* with a bodie of Horse Crossing the *Waser* at a Foord, he meit with General *Spaen* on the Head of three Thousand Horse, and some feild-Peices, whom he attached vigorously, and after a sharp dispute, and the lois of many Men on both sides, at last General *Spaen* retired into *Minden*: this was on the twentieth of *June*, 1679. and the last Action, that put an end to so great and long a War

An. 1678. The Peace between the Kings of *France* and *Sweden* and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, were Signed at *S. Germans* the nineteenth of *June*, the very day before this rencounter, which had it been intimated but two dayes sooner, the lives of many gallant men might have been saved.

Articles between *France Sweden*, and the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

The Articles (besides the Ceasing of all Acts of Hostility; Act of Oblivion, and such other Articles that come in course, on all such occasions) were, that the Treaties of *Munster* and *Osnaburg* are to remain in full force, *Brandenburg* to restore to *Sweden* all he had taken in *Pomerin* dureing the War, particularly *Stetin* and *Stralsond*. The Lands on the other side of the River of *Oder* to remain to the Elector; but he oblidged, not to Build any Forts on the said River, so far as the Territories of *Sweden* reaches. That the Elector may carry away what Cannon or Amunition he brought into those places, but to leave what he found there. That till agreement be made between *France* and *Denmark*, the Elector is not to Assist the latter.

The *French* King is oblidged to procure the King of *Swedens* Ratification of the Peace within three Moneths, and as long as it is wanting, the Elector is not oblidged to restore the Places above-mentioned.

In a separate Article, the *French* King oblidges to pay or cause to be Payed to the Elector of *Brandenburg* three Hundred Thousand Crowns, to defray the Charges he was at in the late War.

Brandenburg letter to the States.

"*Brandenburg* being now agreed with *France* and "*Sweden*, Writes to his late Allies the States of *Hol-*"*land*, minding them of the good Services he had "done them, Representing withall the vast expen-"ces he had been at by Assisting them, and the low "Condition his Subjects were reduced to thereby: "And lastly craveing from them, some Sutable Repa-"ration of all his damnag s and losses he had sustained "in Supporting and Assisting them. "The

"The States Answer was in effect little more then "a meer Complement: They did indeed own his "great Freindship of Assisting them in that Danger. "ous War; yet insisted mainly on the Considerable "Actions and Vigorous Resistance made at their "own Cost; Promised the Continuance of their "Faithful Freindship to the Elector, and prayed the "same from him to them; but not one word of "any Compensation for his losses Sustained: Only "a while after, they payed him some Arrears of "Subsidies due to him upon the account of his As- "sistance in the War, with which he was for- "ced to rest Contented. *An.* 1679 The States answer.

SECT 3. The King of *Spaines* Joyning the *Dutch* so early, at the very beginning of the late War, was so Seasonable and Acceptable, as the States voluntarly promised to deliver the City of *Maestricht* to him, so soon as they recovered it from the *French*, in whose hands it was at that time. Now the War being over, the King of *Spain* claimes of the States, the performance of their promise. The States acknowledge their promise, and that they lay under many Obligations to the Crowne of *Spain*, for the great kindness and Assistance they had given in the late War. But withal minded the King of *Spain* of a vast Sum, due by him to the Prince of *Orange*, as also of a great Arrear due to them for a Squadron of Men of War, Rigged out by them for the Service of *Sicily*. *Sect.* 3. King of *Spain* claimes *Maestricht* from the States. Which they refuse and their reasons.

And that when his Catholick Majesty had payed off these debts to the Prince of *Orange*, and them, they should be ready to performe their promise of putting *Maestricht* in his hands, bnt did not think themselves obliged to do it sooner: And tho the *Spanish* Embassador, *Don Emanuel de Lyra*, promised in his Masters Name, that all these debts they claimed should be payed off with all Convenient

An. 1679. Speed, yet the States Continued resolut not to part with *Maestricht*, till this promise were effectually performed.

Sect. 4. Peace agreed between the Kings of *France Sweden* and *Denmark* September 2d. 1679.

SECT. 4 There remained only now the King of *Denmarks* Affairs to be adjusted and settled, which was soon after agreed on, between the *Danish* Embassador Monsieur *de Mayerkron*, and Monsieur *Pompone*, Impowered by the *French* King to that purpose, so a Peace is concluded between the Kings of *France*, *Sweden* and *Denmark*, at St. *Germans* the 2d. of *September*. 1679.

The Articles.

The main Articles (besides these common in all such cases) were, That the Articles of *Roschield*, *Copenhagen*, and *Westphalia* shall be confirmed: *Denmark* to restore to the *Swedes*, *Lanascroon*, *Holsenburg*, *Monitrand*, and *Wismar*, with the Isles of *Rugen* and *Gothland*, and all their Dependencies. *Sweden* to restore all they had taken from *Denmark* in the late War. The King of *Denmark* to take away all the Cannon he brought into the *Swedish* Garisons, but none that he found there when he took the Places, and if he had taken away since, any belonging to the King of *Sweden*, he was to restore half of them: All persons (on both sides) to be restored to all the Rights and Priviledges they enjoyed before the War. All Princes who desire it, may be comprehended in the Treaty: And Lastly, The *French* King promises, that the King of *Sweden* shall ratify the Treaty within three Moneths, and that he himself will ratify it within six Weeks.

And this ended thus long and bloody War in Europe, But with much dissatisfaction to almost all the Allies; Especially *Denmark* and *Brandenburg*, but many wayes advantagious to *France*, and withal not very Honourable to *England*, whose Mediation continued even to the last; and yet had not the happiness of Signing any one of the Treaties.

SECT. 5. Now

An. 1679.

Sect. 5. Popish-Plot in *England* *September* 19. 1678.

SECT. 5. Now let us return home, And enquire what has been doing in *England* all this while. In the preceeding year, about the 29 of *September* 1678. Doctor *Oates* made a Discovery of a Popish Plot against the Life of the King, the Protestant Religion, and for the Subversion of the Government, on which Sir *George Wakeman* the Queens Physician, *Coleman* Secretary to the Dutchess of *York* and several Jesuites and Priests, were apprehended and committed; As were, not long after, the Earl of *Powis*, Viscount *Stafford*, Lord *Arundel* of *Warder*, Lord *Petre*, and Lord *Bellasis*, these last five, were all committed Prisoners in the Tower of *London*.

Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* Murdered.

Sir *Edmundbury Goafrey*, a Justice of peace, who was appointed to Examine the Prisoners first committed, was Murdered on the 12 of *October*, which confirmed all Men in beliefe of the Conspiracy, and on the 1*st*, of *November* the Parliament (*Nemine Contradicente*) did declare themselves fully perswaded of the same. Soon after, *Godfreys* Murther came to be discovered by one *Bedlow*, prompted thereto by his Conscience, on whose evidence (and one *Prance's*) *Green*, *Berry*, and *Hill* were Convicted and Executed.

The long Parliament dissolved and another called to sit the 6*th*. of *March*.

Examinations, And farther Inquiries relating to the Plot, going on for two or three Moneths, In all which time the King continued seemingly doubtful and incredulous of the same, and finding the Parliament more Zealous and forward in prosecuting that Affair, then he approved of, on the 24*th*. of *January*, Dissolves them, after they had sat seventeen Years and above eight Moneths: And called another to sit the 6*th* of *March* following.

Duke of *York* leaves *England*.

On the 28*th*. of *February*, He requires the Duke of *York* (by a Letter) to withdraw from *England*, which he obeys, and retires with his Family, first to the *Hague*, and then to *Brussels*,

To

An. 1679. To make all things appear more pausible, The King choses a New Council *viz.*

Names of the Privy Councillers.

1 Prince Rupert
2 Arch Bishop of Canterbury
3 L. Finch Chancellor
4 Earl of Shaftsburry Lord President of the Council.
5 Earl of Anglesay, Privy Seal.
6 Duke of Albemarle
7 Duke of Monmouth, Master of Horse
8 Duke of Newcastle
9 Duke of Lauderdale, Secretary of State for *Scotland*.
10 Earl of Salisbury
11 Earl of Bridgewater
12 Earl of Sunderland, Secretary of State for *England*.
13 Earl of Essex 1*st*. Commissioner of the Treasury.
14 E. of Bath, Groom of the Stool.
15 Viscount Falconbridge,
Viscount Hallifax.
16 Lord Bishop of *London*
17 Lord Roberts
18 Lord Hollis
19 Lord Russel
20 Lord Cavendish
21 Henry Coventry Esquire Secretary of State
22 Sir Francis North Lord Chief-Justice of Common Pleas.
23 Henry Capel, *Knight* of the Bath; and 1*st*, Commissioner of the Admiralty.
24 Sir John *Ernley Knight* Chancellor of the Exchequer.
25 Sir Thomas Chichely *Knight* Mr. of the Ordinance.
26 Sir William Temple
27 Edward Seymor Esqr.
28 Henry Poule Esqr.

Take notice, We have stept back to bring up the the *English* Plot, and other Affairs of Brittain begun in 1678; and join them now to the year 1679.

The

The King finding his new Parliament slow in advancing Money for disbanding the Army, and withall, beginning to nible at a Bill for Excluding the Duke of *York*, first he prorogues them from the twenty seventh of *May* to the fourteenth of *August*; and in the mean time, July the twelth, he dissolves them. So as this Parliament proved as short lived, as the former was long. And another Parliament is called to sit the seventeenth of *October* following. *An.* 1679. Parliament dissolved and one called to sit the 17 of *October* 1679.

SECT. 6. At this time troubles began to arise in *Scotland*, for on the first of *June*, a great party of the Presbeterions to the Number of fifteen Hunder'd Rendevouz'd, under the Command of *Robert Hamilton*, at *Lowden-hill* and Marching to *Glasgow* from thence Issued a Declaration, giving their reasons for taking up of Armes: But this business has been so often and so fully published, and so universally known, as I think a repetition, or a particular Relation of the progress and event, altogether unnecessary, farther then to tell you, that the King sent the Duke of *Monmouth* speedily down to *Scotland*, who so managed the matter, that on the twenty second of *June*, Encountering this ill governed multitude at *Bothuel-bridge*, he defeated them totally, near eight Hundered being killed, and a greater Number taken. And so an end was put to this undertaking. *Sect.* 6. Covenanters up in Armes in *Scotland*. Defeated by the Duke of *Monmouth* *June* 22. 1679.

Tho the main designe was to render the Duke of *Monmouth* Odious to the Presbiterians, by sending him on this expedition, yet it proved quite otherwayes, for the whole Protestant party were now so affrayed of a Popish Successor, that they cast their eyes on *Monmouth* so favourably, as they lookt on him as the only Person, after the Kings death, to save Duke of *Monmouth* declared a Bastard,

off

An. 1680. off the Succeſſion of his Brother whom they ſo much dread'd; ſo this project failing, the next was to declare him illegitimate, which on the third of *March* following the King did very ſolemnly, giving it in writing with his own hand, in theſe words.

Given under the Kings hand.

"For the avoyding of any diſpute which may "happen in time to come Concerning the Succeſſion "of the Croun, I do hereby declare in the preſence of "Almighty GOD, that I never gave nor made any "Contract of Marriage, nor was Married to any "Woman whatſoever but to my preſent wife "Queen *Katharine*, now living.

CHARLES REX

Whitehall, March the third 1679.

CHAP. V. *Anno* 1680.

Duke of *York* returns to *England*.

About the latter end of *Auguſt* 1680 the King fell ſick, which the Duke of *York* hearing of, he came to *England*, and on the ſecond of *September*, went to the King at *Windſor*; the Conſequent whereof was,

Monmouth banished.

the Baniſhment of the Duke of *Monmouth*, who reteired to *Utrecht*; and a little after the Duke of *York* went back to *Bruſſels*, but with no deſign to ſtay long there, for on the twelth of *October*, he, with his whole Family, arrived at *St James's*, to the aſtoniſhment of many. And on the twenty ſeventh of *November* after, the Duke of *Monmouth* came to *London*, being welcomed by the Citizens with all poſſible expreſſions of Joy, which ſo diſpleaſed the Court, and Irritated the King, as all his places of profite and truſt are Immediatly taken from him.

Both return ſoon to *England*.

All *Monmouths* places taken from him.

And ſoon after, the Duke of *York* is ſent down High Commiſſioner into *Scotland*. Well, the Parliament in *England* meeting the ſeventeen of

Duke of *York* goes to *Scotland*.

October

October, as was ordered by the King, The first Compliment they met with, was a prorogation to the twenty sixt of *January*, and from thence, to the fifth of *April* 1680. and from thence to the seventeenth of *May*, and again to the first of *June*, and again to the twenty first of *October*, graciously declaring they should then sit and do business. The whole Nation being deeply greived with these strange proceedings, especially that of hindering the Parliament to sit, several Addresses were made by three or four Counties, humbly beseeching his Majesty to ease them of their greivances; but no satisfactory answer was given, nor to be expected. Things going on at this rate in *England*, and the Duke ruleing all as he pleased in *Scotland*, there could be no serious prosecution of the Popish Plot; nay, it was so ridiculed by *Estrange*, and others of the Court party, as indifferent men began to doubt, if any such thing was, or no. While in the mean time, the Popish Faction began to trump up a new Plott upon the dissenters.

An. 1680.

The Parliament proroged 5 times in one year.

Addresses from several Counties to the King but all rejected.

The Plot ridiculed.

King *Charles* finding himself weak at home, and indeed having made himself so, thought it necessary to strengthen himself by some Foreign Alliance; And to that end sends Mr. *Henry Sidney* (now Earl of *Rumney*) Embassador to *Holland*, to propose to the States the making a Treaty of Guarranty for the Peace Concluded at *Nimeguen*.

King *Charles* makes Alliance with *Holland*.

The *French* King hearing of this, earnestly indeavours to defate the design, and by his Embassador *Monsieur D'avaux*, then resident in *Holland*, proposes an Alliance with them, (the same being moved) at the same time, by *Monsieur Colbert*, to the States Embassador in *Paris*) Mr. *Sidney* gives in a Memorial against this motion, with many insinuating Arguments; which was answered by Count *D'avaux*, but in more threatening Tearms.

The

An. 1680. The States haveing weighed the Arguments on both sides, in the Scales of security and interest, at last the ballance was cast in favour of *England*, all the Provinces unanimously agreeing thereto, except *Gronningen* and *Ommelandr*, who inclined more to the *French*, but being over-ruled by plurality of votes, Alliance with *England* is Concluded.

The *Dauphing* Married to the Duke of *Bavaria* sister.

The *French* King failing in this project, proposes Alliance with the Duke of *Bavaria*, by Marrying the *Dauphin* to the Dukes sister, which is agreed on, and soon after Consummated.

Sect. 2. The Emperour complains of the *French* Kings breach of the late Treaty.

SECT. 2. In *February* 1680. The Emperor and Empyr. by several Letters and Memorials, acquainted the dyet at *Ratisbone*, that they found themselves aggrieved, that the *French* had already Contraveened the Peace, in no less then twelve Material Particulars, and that quite contrary to all the Treaties, both of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen*. And the dyet Examining the matter fully, and finding it to be so; intreated the Emperor in behalfe of himself and the Empyr, by his Letters or Embassie, to require reparation of the same from the *French* King.

But for all these Remonstrances, he was so far from giving the proposed Satisfaction, as he began to enlarge his limits in *Alsatia*; And soon after a paper was published (as was pretended, by the *French* King) bearing, that in case the *Dauphin* were chosen King of the Romans, most of the Towns detained from the Emperor should be restored, that one Army of sixty Thousand *French* should be maintained in *Hungary* against the *Turks*, without any Charge to the Empyre, and a Considerable Fleet should be imployed against the *Turks*, towards the *Dardanello's*, with many other plausible propositions; but these being little taken notice of, the *French* King incroaches severely on the Prince *Palatine*, which makes the Emperor and Empyr complain in every Court where

where there was any hope of releif, particularly the States of *Holland* were solicited to Employ their best Offices at the *French* Court that these Contraventions might cease and be abolished; but the States finding, that notwithstanding all the *French* Kings Caresses and fair promises, that their addresses to him in behalfe of the King of *Spain* their Allie, had taken so litt'e effect, they thought it needless to expect any better success in this, and therefore they made no progress in it. *An.* 1680.

Flanders and Italy allarmed by the French.

Nor was it *Germany* only that thought her self Injured, for in the Spring the *French* made incursions in the province of *Namur*, possessing themselves of above fourty villages, and the Princes of *Italy* were Allarmed also, by the *French* Troops marching to take Possession of *Casal*, sold by the Duke of *Mantua* to the *French* King, for four Millions of *Livers*.

Sect. 3.

SECT 3. About this time, *King Charles* makes an Alliance with *Spain*, as he had done with *Holland*. And at the sitting of the Parliament, which was on the twentieth first of *October* 1680 As he had formerly promised, he desires Money of them for the releif of *Tangier*, and that they should not medle with the Succession of the Croun, but to proceed to the discovery of the Plot, and Tryal of the Popish Lords.

Bill of Exclusion by the house Commons

The Parliament taking this into Consideration, and finding no expedient for securing of the Protestant Religion, while the Duke of *York* had any Prospect of the Crown, they resolve on a Bill for his Total Exclusion, which passed in the House of Commons, the eleventh of *November* 1680. The bill of Exclusion is so universally known in these *Kingdomes*, as I thought it but needless to insert it here.

Rejected by the Lords.

The Bill being presented to the House of Lords, was by them rejected, and after the first Reading a vote

An. 1680. vote passed that it should not be allowed a second Reading, which gave it such a dash as the House of Commons did not farther insist on it; And then the Parliament proceeded to the Tryal of the Lord *Stafford*, who being convicted, was Executed on the seventh of *December* 1680.

Lord *Stafford* executed.

The next thing they fell on, was the prosecuting and displaceing all Abhorrers of petitioning the King for the meeting of the Parliament, the Chief of those were, Sir *Francis Withens*, Sir *George Jeffryes*, Recorder of *London*, Sir *Thomas Jones*, a Judge of the Kings Bench, Sir *Richard Weston*, a Barron of the Exchequer, and Sir *Francis North* Chief Justice of the Common pleas, who, for his good service in Sentenceing to Death *Steven Colledge* at *Oxford*, had the great Seal of *England* Committed to his Custody.

The Commons refuse money to the King.

As to the Kings demand of Money for releife of *Tangier*, or what ever pretended occasion the Parliament altogether declined it, giving in many weighty reasons for so doing, nor did they stop here, but on the seventh of *January* 168$\frac{1}{2}$. *Stilo novo*, it was resolved. That whosoever should lend or advance Money on any branch of the Kings Revenue, or whosoever should buy any tally upon any part of the Revenue, or pay such a Tally hereafter to be struck, should be Adjudged a hinderer of the Sittings of Parliament, and should be Responsible therefore in Parliament.

And prohibite lending money on the Revenue.

Earl of *Ossory's* death

On the thirty of *July* 1680. Dyed the Generous and truely Noble, *Thomas* Earl of *Ossory*, at *White Hall*, to whom, the Author gives a large, and deserved Eulogie.

Death of the Duke of *Saxony*, and the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*.

On the second of *September* after. dyed *John George* Duke of *Saxonie* at *Friburg*; the sixty eight year of his age.

And on the seventh of *September* dyed *Charles Lewis*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*. sixty three years old.

About

About the midle of *November* appeared a Comet, with a prodigious light towards the West, the star was but small whence it proceeded, and low at first, but arose higher and higher. *An.* 1681. A Comet appears.

CHAP. VI.

SECT. 1. The King being netled at the Parliaments harsh usage of him on the tenth of *January* 1681, he prorogue them to the twentyeth; And on the eighteenth, he dissolved them. And summonds another to meet at *Oxford* on the twenty first of *March* following; this filled all thinking Men with Astonishment and Terrour, and a great many of the prime Nobility, being utterly dissatisfied with the Kings Resolution in this point, meet, and frame a *Petition* to his Majesty, full of most weighty and unanswerable Arguments, beseeching him to let the *Parliament* sit at the usual place, in *Westminster*, which *Petition* was presented to him by the Earl of *Essex* who tendered it with a pithy and pertment Speach to the same purpose. *Sect.* 1: Parliament dissolved another called to sit at *Oxford*. the Nobles Petiton the King not to to order sitting at *Oxford*.

The *Petition* was Subscribed by these Noblemen following.

Monmouth,	Salisbury,	Shaftsbury,	Gray,
Kent,	Clare,	Mordant,	Herbert,
Huntington	Stamford,	Evers,	Howard
Bedford,	Essex,	Paget,	Delamere.

The Kings Answer to this *Petition* is recorded no where, All that can be found is that he expressed his displeasure at it, by a froune. However he continues firm and unmoveable for the *Parliaments* sitting at *Oxford*, and withall sets a mark on the main contryvers of this *Petition*, as ye shall find afterward. The Petition rejected.

SECT. 2.

An. 1681. *SECT.* 2. After the diſſolution of the laſt *Parliament*, one *Edward Fitzharris* a Papiſt (prompted by the Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth* and the *French* Embaſſador) tampers with one *Everard* an old Commerad of his, a Papiſt alſo, and an engenious fellow, to write an invective Pamphlet againſt the Kings proceedings, which *Everard* undertook, and having perfited it, gave a fair Copy of it to *Fitzharris*, the deſign being lay'd to faſten it on the Non-Conformiſts; But *Everard* having made Sir *William Waller* Privy to the Intrigue all along, the miſchievous fallacy came to be diſcovered; whereupon *Fitzharris* is apprehended and committed, and after two or three Moneths Impriſonment, is arraigned and found guilty of high Treaſon, for which, on the firſt of *July*, he is Executed at *Tiburn*, together with *Oliver Plunket*, the pretended Primate of *Ireland*, convicted of high Treaſon alſo.

Sect. 2. Meal-tub Plot.

Fitzharris Executed and the pretended Primate of *Ireland.*

In the mean time, The 21. of *March* came, and the Parliament mett at *Oxford*, the Commons being generally the ſame as the laſt Parliament, or at leaſt, of the ſame Judgement and Humour.

Parliament meets at *Oxford*

So as they began in their proceedings, juſt where the laſt Parliament left off.

The firſt thing they fell upon, was preparing a Bill to prevent the Duke of *Yorks* ſucceſſion, and for proſecuting the Popiſh Lords in the Tower, theſe were the two main points handled.

Parliament at *Oxford* diſſolved

But on the 27*th* of *March* (the 7*th*. day of their ſitting) the King came ſuddenly and unexpectedly into the Houſe of Peers, and diſſolved the Parliament; and taking Coach immediatly, drove as hard as he could to *Winſor*, leaving both the Houſes in great Amazement: And on the 8*th*. of *April* publiſhed a Declaration of his Reaſons for diſſolving the Parliament, which ſatisfied but very few.

On this brisk Act of the King, the Papiſts begin to

to look big, and to think on revenge againſt ſome of thoſe, who had proſecuted them; And the firſt they ſpit their Venom at was one *Stephen Colledge*, a mean Man, but a great talker againſt the Popiſh Plot. Againſt whom they frame an Indictment of high Treaſon, but the Grand Jury being too honeſt to find it, they transfer the caſe, and the Priſoner to be tryed at *Oxford*, where, by a ſtrange and illegal proceeding (Sir *Francis North* being the chief Judge) the innocent poor Man is ſenteneed, and Executed accordingly, on the 30*th.* of *Auguſt* 1681. *An.* 1681. *Stephen Colledge* tryed, Condemned and Executed

The next attempt was on the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, who is apprehended and committed the 2*d.* of *July*, and being kept in the Tower to the 24*th.* of *November*, he is brought to Tryal, where, notwithſtanding all the deep and wicked contrivances laid for taking away his Life, the Grand-Jury, (whereof Sir *Samuel Bernardiſton* was Foreman) returned *Ignoramus* upon the Bill, whereat the People diſcovered their great ſatisfaction, not only by a general ſhout, but by making ſeveral Bon-fires that night, in the City. Earl of *Shaftsbury* Committed is tryed and acquitted.

SECT. 3. All this while, The Duke of *York* is carrying on his deſigns in *Scotland* (under a Proteſtant Maſk) for ſecureing himſelf in ſucceſſion to the Crown, the Parliament complying with him, and to that end the Teſt is made, and ſome other Acts, with which many of the Members were not well ſatisfied, and deſired that ſome other additional Acts might be made. *Sect.* 3. Duke of *York* makes the Teſt in *Scotland*

The E. of *Argyle* inſiſting on this and propoſing that all other Acts againſt Popery might be added, for this his freedom, and under pretence of his putting his own ſenſe and interpretation upon the Teſt, when he took it, (as was allowed to many others) he is proſecuted with the greateſt Cruelty and Injuſtice imaginable, and on this trivial Act, he is arraigned and Earl of *Argyle* Impeached and found guilty of high Treaſon

An. 1682. and found guilty of high Treason. However, this brave Man made a shift to escape his destiny at this time, by getting privatly out of *Edinburgh* Castle, and flying beyond Seas; tho he could not do it afterwards, but at last fell a Sacrifice to the same Revenge, that thus made him first Miserable.

makes his Escape.

Sect. 4. SECT. 4. Let us now step over and take a view of Affairs in *France*. In *September* the *French* King draws his Troops towards *Strasburg*, under the Command of Monsieur *Louvois*, who it is believed, had before this time, secretly corrupted several of the Inhabitants of that City, He, using great diligence and secrecy, appears before the Town with a great number of Troops. On the 28*th*. of *September*, seizes on the Fort of *Kiel* that guards the Bridge of the City, and presently summonds the Magistrates to render the Oath of Fidelity and obedience to the King his Master. Whereupon the Magistrates make no hesitation to submit; only for formes sake, they propose some Conditions, which were agreed to, and Signed, the 30*th*. of *September* 1681.

Strasburg surrendered to the *French*

And tho this sudden and strange Act, Allarm'd both the Empire, and the Emperour himself, yet, the former was so intent on keeping up a sufficient force against the Incroachments of *France*; And the Latter having all his thoughts busied, how to defend himself, and the Empire against the Invasion of the Turks, which threatned him, and came on, next year, that this business of *Strasburg* was little minded or regarded at this time.

CHAP. VII. *Anno* 1682.

We return again to *England*. The *Ignoramus* Bill of my Lord *Shaftsbury* stuck so deep in the Stomachs of the Court faction, as they set all their Wits on the Tenter-hooks, how to take the Election of Sheriffs out of the power of the City; for doing which

The Charter of *London* questioned

which no expedient could be found, but by taking away their Charter, to which end, in Hillary Term 1682, they bring *a quo warranto* against the City, and so the King and the City enter the Lists, which occasioned strife, Debeats and hard Struglings on both sides for a long time, but in Conclusion the Court party prevailing, in Trinity-term following, Judgement is given against the City, to the general astonishment of the whole Nation. *An.* 1683. Judgement against the City.

On the 29*th.* of *November* 1692, Dyed Prince *Rupert* in his House in *Spring-Garden*, in the sixty three years of his Age, Beloved generally of all *England*, and his Death bewailed. Prince *Ruperts* Death.

CHAP. VIII. *Anno* 1683.

SECT. 1. Now the Court frames a new Plot, and father it on the Presbyterians, of surprizing the Guards, of Murdering the King and his Brother on their return from *New-mercat*, and of raising the People at *Blackheath*, on a pretended Foot-Ball match. The main design being against the Earl of *Essex*, and the Lord *Russel*, who are presently apprehended and confined in the Tower, where, in a few days after, it was given out, that the Earl of *Essex* had cut his own Throat, but by many remarkable circumstances, and especially, the odd proceedings at the Coroners inquest, the certainty of this lyes under great suspition, and is much doubted of by all impartial and unconcerned persons. *Sect.* 1. Presbyterian Plot. Essex murdered in the Tower.

That very day on which *Essex* Murder happened, the Lord *Russel* was on his Tryal, and being Condemned, was Executed in *Lincolnes Inn fields*, a few days after protesting his innocence at his last Hour, and leaving a Paper in the Sheriffs Hands, to declare the same to the World, dated *July* 21. 1683. But too long to be inserted here Lord *Russel* Executed *July* 21*th.* 1683

An. 1683. And three more soon after.

These Tragical Acts were followed with the Execution of *Bateman*, *Walcot*, and *Rouse*.

And though some escaped with Life, yet they were oppressed with exorbitant Fines, from Ten thousand, to an hundered Thousand *Pounds*, for Scandalous Words, against the Duke of *York*.

Algernoon Sidney, Impeached Condemned, and Executed

The next person of quality brought on the Stage, was the Honourable Colloniel *Sidney*, a Man inferior to few for his Noble Extract, but, for his excellent vertues hardly to be matcht by any: who being ranked in the same Categorie with *Essex*, and *Russel*, Conspiring to depose the King, and stirring up Rebellion, is Impeached, convicted, and Condemned for High Treason, and Executed on *Towerhill*, the 7*th*, of *December* 1683. making such an excellent Speech on the Scaffold, as makes the name and Memory of *Algernoon Sidney*, Savory and famous.

Sect. 2. The Charters of all Corporations questioned

SECT. 2. Notwithstanding these Bloody proceedings, somewhat more was requisite to making the King an absolute Despotical Prince, and that was to ingross the Charters of all the Corporations in *England*, and get them wholly in the Kings Hands, as they had that of *London*; knowing that this would quite subvert, and alter the constitution of the Parliament. For the House of Commons consisting of Five hundered, and Thirteen Members, whereof only Ninety two are Knights of Shires, near five parts of six must consist of Burgesses and Citizens, and all those (if this project take effect) must doubtless be of the Kings chusing, and must have their dependency on the Court favour, and so it may be easily judged where the plurality of Votes would run, when matters fell in debate, between the Court and its opponents. So all the Wits about Court are actively employed in carrying on of this important Affair, which (by many strange and irregular methods) at last, they accomplished.

A

A farther ſtep the Court made, by demoliſhing and quitting the Gariſon of *Tangier*, (the keeping whereof for above twenty years, had coſt the King an Hundered thouſand pound *per annum*) and by bringing over the Forces (being moſt part Papiſts, both Officers and Souldiers) and quartering them in the moſt conſiderable parts of *England*. *An.* 1683. *Tangier* quitted and demoliſhed, and the Forces brought over to *England*.

In this pitiful ſtate we ſhall leave *England* for a while, and take a view of the terrible War enſueing, betwixt the Emperour of *Germany*, and the *Turks*.

In the mean time take notice, that the *French* King not only Seizes the Towns of *Homburg* and *Biſſel*, the only two places remaining to the Duke of *Lorrain*, of all his Dutchy; but ripping up all the old Monuments and Records of the Parliament of *Metz*, he indeavours by them to prove a Title to many Countries and Villages, both in *Germany* and *Flanders*, and actually claymes them; This did ſo allarme all the potentats on the Continent. as the Emperour, *Sweden*, and the States of *Holland*, *Francona*, and ſeveral other free and Imperial Cities, enter into a Mutual League of Defence, which was called the League of *Ausburg*; In bringing which to paſs, the Prince of *Orange* was Eminently active, But the King of *England* was not at all concerned in this grand affaire, on which my Author makes a ſevere re-mark. The *French* Kings pretenſions in *Germany*, *Flanders* &c. The league of *Ausburg*.

Sect. 3.

SECT. 3: But to returne to *Germany*, and *Hungary*; take notice of the ground of this War. which was occaſioned by a diſcontented party in *Hungary*, of whom. Count *Teckeley* became the ſole Head after the fall of *Serins*; ſeveral Expedients being propoſed, for accommodating matters between them, and taking no effect, nothing would ſatisfie the mal-contents, but the calling in of the *Turks* to aſſiſt them: The Emperour finding them reſolved on this, thought fit

An. 1683. fit to ſtrengthen himſelf by entering into a ſtrict Alliance with the King of *Poland*, and the next year, he drew in the State of *Venice*, ſo as it became a Tripartite Confederacie.

Alliance between the Emperour, *Pole* and *Venice*.

On the ſixth of *May* 1683. The Emperour gives the Command of his Army to *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain*, who preſently Marches with the Army to *Newhouſel* and beſeidges it. on which making ſeveral ſharp attacks, he was forced at laſt to quit it, hearing that the Grand Viſier was on his March to *Buda* with an Army of above two Hundered Thouſand Men: The Duke haſts through the Iſle of *Schut*, towards *Raab*, and in few days after, the *Turkiſh* Army draws thither, and Encamps within veiw of the Imperial Army. The Duke of *Lorrain* finding the *Turkiſh* Army far above his number, haſts towards *Vienna*, whither the Grand Viſier ſoon followed. As the Duke made his retreat, on the ſixth of *July*, three Thouſand *Tartars*, ſallying out of a Wood, ſuddently and furiouſly, attacks the left wing of his Army (Guarding the Baggadge on the Front) diſſorders, and beats them back on the main Body, and tho the *Germans* oppoſed and rooted them yet they carryed off moſt part of the Bagadge with them. In this Conflict, Prince *Lewis* of *Saxony* and the young Duke of *Arſchot* were killed.

Duke of *Lorrain* General of the Imperial Army.

Beſeiges *Newhouſel*, but quits it on the *Turks* aproach.

Retreats to *Vienna*, the *Turks* follow him.

The Emperour hearing of the approach of the *Turkiſh* Army removed from *Vienna* to *Lintz*, leaving the City in great diſſorder and Conſternation, and many fled and left it.

SECT. 4. On the eight of *July*, the Duke comes to *Vienna* with his Army, in good order, which cheered up the drooping Citizens very much; And Count *Staremberg*, the Governour, put all things in the beſt poſture he could, for making a Vigorous defence againſt the Enemy, who on the fourteenth formed

Sect. 4. *Vienna* beſeiged by the *Turks*.

the

the Seige Encamping between the Town and the South side of the *Danube*. An. 1683.

This Famous and Memorable Seige was carried on by the Visier *Bassa*, with better Conduct and greater Resolution, then had appeared in any of the *Turkish* Enterprises, for many ages preceeding, and was ndefatigably continued for the space of nine Weeks: And was (with no less policy and Valour Vigorously defended by the Noble Governour *Staremberg*.

To enter upon a minute account of the many brisk attacks and furious Assaults made by the Enemy, and the no less Valiant Resistance made by the *Germans*, were to swell and enlarge this work beyond the proper and ordinary bounds of an Abridgement. So as for the satisfaction of the more curious, in that point, I must referre them to the Original, and intreat them to rest contented with the Summary account following.

A breife account of the Seige.

The Duke of *Lorrain* lying with his small Army entrenched beyond the *Danube*, and hearing that Count *Teckeley* was ravaging all *Moravia*, Marched thither, and drove him thence: On the seventeenth of *August* he had a letter from *Staremberg* giving an account of all Remarkable Actions on both sides, preceeding the date of his letter: "That a *Janisary* "being taken told him that they had already lost "ten Thousand men, two *Bassa*'s and many great "Officers; But he wrote withall that their losses and "dangers in the Town encreassed dialy, and im-"plored releife, with all possible speed. To which the Duke Answered, "That the Auxiliary "Forces were now almost Joyned; that the King of "*Poland* was hasting hither, in Person; that he ex-"pected the arrival of all the joynt Forces before the "last day of *August*, that he had recovered *Presburg* "from Count *Teckeley*, and beaten him once again near

An. 1683. "near the *Marow*. And prayed him to perſevere in "his duty, till releiſe came. Which letter didmuch Encourage the Governour and the whole City. But the firſt of *September* being come, and no ſigne of relcif, the Governour gives the Duke notice once again, of the Extremities they were reduced to; and on the ſixth at night, they eſpyed five Rockets on the top of the *Calemburg*, near the Dukes Quarters, as a ſigne that the Succours were at hand, which filled them all with exceeding joy.

The *Turks* decamp. The Grand Viſier haying Intelligence of the approach of the Confederate Forces, carryes on his attaches with great diligence, till the eleventh, and that afternoon, Decamps, and Marches with his Forces towards the *Calemburg*, to which the Chriſtian Army was come.

The battle of Calemburg. The *Turkiſh* Army amounted to an Hundred and twenty Thouſand Fighting Men, above ſixty Thouſand being loſt in the ſeige; The Chriſtian Army not exceeding eighty Thouſand, and ſix Thouſand in the Town.

The King of *Poland* Comman ed the Right wing. The Dukes of *Bavaria* and *Lorrain*, the left, the Duke of *Saxony* and Prince *Waldeck* Commanding the main body. Whereupon Enſued a fierce and cruel Battle, being maintained with a great obſtinacie and reſolution on both ſides, for a long time. Dureing the hotteſt of the Battle, the *Turks* (left at the Seige by the Grand Viſier) attached the Town with incredible Vigour and Furie, which put the beſeiged ſo to it, that the Governour was forced to ſend to the Duke of *Lorrain* for Aſſiſtance, who ſent preſently Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* with a body of Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons into the City, with whoſe help all the *Turks* that were in the attack were cut in peices.

The *Turks* defeated. In ſhort, towards the evening, the Enemy gave way

way, and fled, the Christians pursuing them beyond their Camp, and standing to their Arms all night, the next morning being the thirteenth, they plundered the Enemyes Camp, took fifty peice of Cannon, two Horse tayles, the Grand Seigniors Standard, and the Grand Visiers own Horse, with all their Tents and Provisions; In this battle, which was on the twelth of *September*, 1683. the *Turks* lost above fifteen Thousand Men, and the Christians not above on Thousand. An. 1683.

The Princes Assisting the Emperour in this battle, were. The King of *Poland*, the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, The Duke of *Lorrain*, Prince *Waldeck*, the two Princes of *Baden*, the Prince of *Anhalt*, the Duke of *Croy*, the Prince *de Salm*, the Marquesse of *Brandenburg Bareith*, the Landtgrave of *Hesse*, the Prince of *Hannover*, the two Princes of *Newburg*, four Princes of the House of *Saxony*, three of *Wirtemburg*, and the Prince of *Hoenzelles*. Names of the Auxiliaries.

The Emperour being informed of this Glorious Victory, came the next day to *Vienna*, and going to St *Stevens* Church, with the two Electors, and many other Princes and Nobles, caused *Te Deum* to be sung, which was followed with a Triple discharge of all the Cannon. Emperour returns to *Vienna*.

The Polish and Emperial Armies, having refreshed themselves a few days, persue the Enemy, and near the Fort of *Barkan*, they find fourteen Thousand *Turks* Encamped, whom they attack and root so intirely, as scarce four Thousand of them got safe in to the Garison of *Barkan*, which the Christians presently attacked, and took it by storme, putting all to the sword, except five hundered *Janisaries*: in this place the Duke of *Lorrain* put a good Garison, and on the twentieth of *October* he passed the *Danube* with the Imperial Army, and Marched towards *Gran*. Battle of *Barkan*. *Turks* defeated.

The Duke of *Lorrain* Beseiged this Town, and plyed *Gran* beseiged and surrendered

An. 1684. plyed it so warmely, as on the twenty seventh of *October* (which was but three dayes after the opening of the Trenches) the *Turks* desired to Capitulate which the Duke listened to, and the Articles being agreed on, the *Turks* marched out, to the number of two Thousand *Janizaries*, and four Thousand of the Inhabitants, and were conducted by a safe Convoy in their way to *Buda*. So *Gran* was recovered, with the loss of an Hundered and fifty Men, after it had been seventy eight years in Possession of the *Turks*.

Courtray, Dixmude and *Luxemburg* seized by the *French*.

CHAP. IX. *Anno.* 1684.

Ye have heard, this last year, of the King of *France's* pretensions to several Seigniories and Towns in *Germany*, and *Flanders &c.* In prosecution whereof, about the letter end of 1683. he surprized *Courtray* and *Dixmude*, and in *May* after, besieged *Luxemburg*, which was surrendered to him, on Articles, the tenth of *June*, 1684. which vexed *Spain* extreamly.

Genoa Bombarded and submits to the *French* King.

The *French* King having pickt a quarrel against *Genoa*, tho no just provocation was given him, sends his fleet before the City on the seventeenth of *May*, 1684. which Bombarded it severely for four or five days, this being the first place he ever Bombarded by sea; The *Genoese* made pritty good resistance, till the twenty fourth; at which time, the sea growing high, the *French* Fleet weighed off, which the City was glad of; but fearing their return, and knowing themselves unable to Cope with so potent an Enemy, they send their *Doge* and four Senators to the *French* Court, and make their humble Submission.

Sect. 2. *Vicegrad* taken by the Duke of *Lorrain*.

SECT. 2. Returne we now to the Duke of *Lorrain* whom we left in *Gran*, who on the twentyeth of *May*, 1684. begins his March towards *Buda*; and *Vicegrad* lying in his way, it surrendered to him: from thence he marched to the plaines of *Waisen*, where he found fifteen Thousand *Turks* drawn up in Battle array.

on

On the twenty ſixth of *June*, he attacked and defeated them, killing a Thouſand *Turks* and one *Baſha*, the broken Troops fled in to *Waiſen*, which ſurrendered to the *Duke* on diſcretion. On the tenth of *July* he marched the whole Army over the *Danube*, and Encamped at St *Andrew*, where the *Turkiſh* Army engadged him, the encounter was ſharp on both ſides, but the *Turks* being baffled and repulſed by the Chriſtians on all hands, they retired at night (with a great dale of loſs) towards *Buda*; the *Duke* followed them, and on the fourteenth of *July* inveſted the Town: On the ninteenth, the *Germans* attacked the lower Town and drove the *Turks* out of it, and the Town being fired both by the *Turks* and Chriſtians, before night it was almoſt reduced to aſhes. The Duke having advice that the *Turkiſh* Army was Encamped at *Hauſchabets*, two *German* miles beyond *Buda*, Marches towards them on the twenty firſt; the *Turkiſh* Army amounted to twenty Thouſand, whom the Chriſtians attacked, and after a long and obſtinat Feight, routed them, Killing four Thouſand, of whome their were a Thouſand *Janiſaries* all killed on the place.

An. 1684.

Turks defeated at St *Andrew*

Buda beſeiged.

And totally rooted at *Hanſchabets*, *July* 21 1684.

In the perſute, a great many moe were killed, Wounded, and taken Priſoners. They took their whole Camp, and all their Artillary, and their Bagadge, which was very Rich; Together with Machomets great Standard, and the *Seraſquier Baſſa's* Pavilion, who Commanded the Army in the Grand Viſiers Abſence. Of this great Victory, the Duke of *Lorrain* gives the Emperour an account the next day by an expreſs, highly extolling the valour of all the Officers, eſpecially, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and the Count *de Caprara*.

The Duke continued the Seige till the 25. of *October*, dureing which time, a great many Warlike and gallant Exploits were performed on both ſides,

The Duke raiſes his Seige from *Buda*

An. 1684. the *Aſſailants* making many brisk Attaks, and the Defendants, many bold and deſperate Sallies. But the Weather growing Rainy, and the *Cavalry* wanting Forage, and withal, the *Seraſquier* having in this time reinforced his Army, with a deſign to relieve the beſeiged; The *Duke* (by the full advice of a Council of War) reſolved to march off, and accordingly did ſo, on the 29. of *October* 1684.

The Emperour ſucceſsful in *Sclavonia* by General *Leſly*

But to mitigate this diſappointment at *Buda*, the Emperours Armies proved more ſucceſsful in other parts, this Campaign; For in *Sclavonia*, Count *Leſly* took *Virovitza*, the chief City of that Country, and defeated the *Baſha* of *Maratha* and the Beg of *Zerneg*, who (with near Four thouſand Men) deſigned the relief of *Virovitza*, killing a great many, and taking twenty Priſoners of good quality, and all the Proviſions deſigned for the relief of the place.

And though he had but Fourteen thouſand Men, he repulſed the *Seraſquier Baſha*, who attacked him with Thirty thouſand Men; and fortifying his poſt, he went to *Vienna* to give the Emperour an account of all.

And in upper *Hungary*

In upper *Hungary* alſo; General *Schultz* took *Zeben* by ſtorme, killing all the Chriſtian deſerters he found there. And having advice that *Teckelys* Army lay ſecure, not far from him, on the 17*th*. of *September* in the Evening, he marches ſilently,

General *Schultz* defeats *Teckley* near *Zeben*

and about three in the next Morning, fell ſuddenly in upon his Camp, which, in a trece, he made himſelf Maſter of entirely rooted the Army, killed Four thouſand in the Action, took all *Teckelys* Tents and Bagadge, his Coach, and Standard (himſelf narrowly eſcaping) and all his Apparel, Plate and Money and his Papers alſo. After this, *Schultz* took *Barthfields*, and ſeveral other ſmall Gariſons, and ſo retired with Honour and Riches to his Winter-Quarters.

About

About the middle of *August* 1684. The King of *Poland* randevouzed his Army at *Buckſaes*, from whence he ſends a Detachment to Attack the Fortreſs of *Joſſowick*, which ſoon ſurrendered. After this he marched to *Kotenzan*, where meeting with a conſiderable detatchment of *Tartars*, he Commanded his Van-guard to attack them, which they did with that Bravery, that the Enemy fled, leaving Three thouſand behind them ſlain; The *Poles* looſing but an hundred. *An.* 1684. King of *Poland* takes *Joſſowick*, routs out the *Tartars* killing 3000

And ſo this Action concluded the Polliſh Campaign.

The *Venetians* having perfited their Alliance with the Emperour and the King of *Poland*, make *Moroſini* Captain General of their Forces, who, in *June* Randevouzed the Fleet, at *Leſſina*, and on the 19*th*. of *July* arrived before *Sancta Maura*, ſcituate in the Gulf of *Preveſa*. And Landing ſome Forces, raiſed two Batteries on the Eaſt and Weſt ſides of the Town, which after ſome reſiſtance, ſurrendered on Articles, about the latter end of *July*, wherein they found Eighty peices of Braſs-Cannon, and great quantity of Ammunition and Proviſions. *Moroſini* made Captain General of the *Venetian* Forces. He takes *Sancta Maura*.

From thence the Captain General Steers towards *Preveſa*, and lays Seige to it the 20*th*. of *September*. And plying it briskly with Cannons and Bombs by Sea and Land till the twenty eight, the Enemy deſired to Capitulate, and Articles being agreed on they Marched out on the 30*th*. of *September*; leaving behind them Fourty four Cannon, (eighteen whereof, ſhot a fifty pound Ball) with a great quantity of Ammunition and Proviſions; After which the *Venetians* went to their Winter Quaters at *Corfu*. And *Preveſa*.

The *Venetian* Troops were ſucceſsful in *Dalmatia* alſo, this Campaign, for they beat the *Turks* in ſeveral ſmall Rencounters, making Incurſi- *Venetians* ſucceſsful in *Dalmatia*

ſions

Ao. 1685. ons into their Quarters, and still returning with Victory and Booty; They took in the Isle of *Naxeta*, and the Castle of *Naxia*, and then retired to their Winter Quarters. And so we concluded this year 1684.

CHAP. X. *Anno* 1685

Death of King *Charles* the 2*d*. The first thing remarkable in the year 1685. is The Death of *Charles* the 2*d*. King of great *Brittain*, who dyed of an Appoplexy on Saturnday, the 7*th*. of *February* in the 27. year of his Reign, after he had lived 54 years, 8 Moneths, and 8 days: passing over the the first part of the Character my Author gives of him, I take notice only of the latter part, which says, he was a Prince the most fit to govern of any other, and applyed himself the leaft to it, which was great pity, since he had such an insight into Men and things, that no Monarch of his Age could pretend to compare with him, besides a mild Disposition, which made him at his Death be so universally Lamented by all sorts of his Protestant Subjects, especially by the Dissenters, and that more out of fear of his Successor, then any great kindness to him. A witty Quaker appearing very jovial; and all about him seeming sad, was asked his reason for being so, who Answered, *They had two to deal with before, and now, GOD be thanked, they had but one.*

His Character.

King *James* Speech to the Privy Council

Now the Duke of *York* ascends the Throne, and the same day his Brother dyed, Assembled the Council, and declared that he intended to follow his Brothers example, in clemency and tenderness to his People, That he would make it his business, to preserve the Government both in Church and State, as established by Law, he commended the Church of *England's* Principles and Members; and that as he would never depart from the just Prerogatives of the

the Crown, ſo he would never invade any Mans Property. *An.* 1685.

King *James* being ſolemnly Crowned at *Weſtminſter*, the twenty third of *April* 1685, Hee appoints a Parliament to meet the Twenty ſecond of *May* after, to whom, Repeating much of what he had ſaid to the Council, he proceeded to the demanding a large ſupply of Money, laying before them many plauſible Reaſons and Arguments, for moving them thereto. King *James* Crowned. His Speech to the Privy Council repeated to the Parliament, and hisdemand of Money.

The Parliament (being in a manner faſhioned and moulded before, to his Inclinations) not only ſettled the Cuſtoms and temporary Exciſe upon him, as they were before upon his Brother, but laid a new Impoſition upon Wines, Vinegar, Sugar, Tobacco, and other Commodities, ſo as in ſhort, his revenue (with the hereditary Exciſe, and other Revenues of the Crown) amounted to Two Millions four hundered thouſand Pounds *per annum*, to which add an Hundered and fifty thouſand Pounds *per annum*, which he had, when Duke of *York*, the whole amounted to Two Millions, and five hundered and fifty thouſand Pounds *per annum*. Which is granted.

Sect. 2. The King then acquainted the Parliament, That he had News from *Scotland* of the Earl of *Argyles* Landing in the *Highlands*; That he had put out two Declarations, one of which he preſently communicated to them. Which is ſo generally known in *Scotland*, and elſewhere, as ſaves me the Labour of repeating it here. To be ſhort, in a few dayes after, the Earl's ſmall Forces were diſſipated, and each Man ſhifted for himſelf; And he himſelf falling unhappily into the hands of a Countryman, was ſoon after brought to *Edinburgh*, where (for his former unpardonable Crime, req direing care ſhould be taken for the Proteſtant Religion, and for explaining himſelf on taking the Teſt) this brave tho *Sect.* 2. *Argyle* lands in *Scotland*. He is taken and executed at *Edinburgh* he dyed very pioufly.

An. 1685. (tho unfortunate) Man was beheaded. *June* the 30.

Monmouth lands in *England.*

But a blacker Cloud appeared about this time, in the West of *England*, by the Duke of *Monmouths* Landing at *Lyme* in *Dorset-shire*, on the 11. of *June*, where he presently put out an ample Declaration, in his own name, and the rest of his followers. Which Declaration being very large, and being generally known all Brittain over, I shall now overpass.

Prince of *Orange* offer to King *James*

The Prince of *Orange* hearing of *Monmouths* Landing in *England*, presently sends over the Six *English* Regiments, in the *Dutch* Service and Pay, and by Monsieur *Benting*, not only offers King *James*, the loan of his Troops, but to come in person and command his Army, if his Majesty pleased. But before *Benting* reached *London*; *Skelton*, King *James* Envoy at the *Hague*, had sent the King so bad a Character of the Prince, as he told *Benting*, that their common Interest required the Princes stay in *Holland*, and hinted as much to him, as he thought, his Zeal for his Service was not seasonable at that time, and this was the thanks the Prince had for his Service offered.

Rejected.

Monmouth Executed

Providence so favoured King *James* at this time, as the Duke of *Monmouths* Forces are defeated at *Sedgemore*, and he being taken soon after, was brought to *London*, and Beheaded on the 15. of *July*.

Jefferys Bloody Work in the *West.*

Hereupon followed the Tragical proceedings in the West, The Lord chief Justice *Jefferys*, being cloathed with a Commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, to try and prosecute all who had any way appeared or concurred with *Monmouth*; At *Dorchester*, 30. being Impeached, he hang'd Twenty nine of them, and again, of two hundered and fourty three, eighty suffered and almost as many at *Exeter*, at last, he finished his Bloody Assizes, at *Taunton* and *Wells*, where above 500. were Condemned, and of them 239. were Executed; Yet for all his Bloody

Humour

Humour, Covetouſneſs put in for a ſhare. For he had the Conſcience to take Fourteen thouſand, and Five hundered Pounds for ſaving the Life of one Man. *An.* 1685.

Nor was Collonel *Kirk* much ſhort of him in Cruelty, for at *Taunton*, he cauſed Ninety Wounded Men to be Hang'd, and that with the Solemnity of Trumpets, Drums, and Bag-pipes making a noiſe all the time of their Execution. And after all this *Alderman Cornish* a Worthy Honeſt Citizen of *London*, Is Apprehended, Arraign'd, Condemn'd, and Executed, and that for no other Cauſe, Realy, but that being Sheriff of *London* at the Diſcovery of the *Popiſh* Plot, he had appeared Active in proſecuting the Conſpirators, and this was the Demonſtration of the Kings Clemency and tenderneſs towards his *People*, which he ſo fairly promiſed, firſt to the *Privy Council*, and ſoon after, to the *Parliament*. And Kirks alſo. Mr. *Cornish* Executed.

SECT. 3. All things going ſo fair on in *England* with the King, he begins to take *Ireland* under conſideration, and in the firſt place, he begins to turn out ſome Eminent *Proteſtant* Officers, as the Lord *Shannon*, Captain *Robert Fuzgerald*, Captain *Richard Coot*, and Sir *George* St. *George*, all Captains of Horſe, and fills up theſe Vacancies with *Popiſh* Officers: Then he calls over the Duke of *Ormond*, to no other end, then that by diveſting him of the Government of that Kingdom, he might make way for the advancement of his darling *Richard Talbot*, a bigot *Papiſt*, whom he firſt makes a Colloner of Horſe, and afterwards. Lord Deputy and General of all his Forces in *Ireland*, and creats him Earl of *Tyrconnel*, who being cloathed with this Grandour and *Power*, began preſently to Exerciſe it, he Diſbanded whole Companies and Troops at once, ſtripping them of their Cloaths, and depriving them of their Horſes and *Sect.* 3. Collonel *Talbot* ſent to *England*. He diſbands Proteſtants

An. 1685. and Accutrements, all which they had payed for; he turn'd off two or three hundered *Protestant* Officers, many of Whom had purchassed their Commissions at a dear rate, and in a short time turned out of the Army Five or Six thouland *Protestant* Souldiers; most part of whom, went a Begging; and formed the Army entirely of *Irish Papists*, with a mixture of some few *French* Officers, all *Papists*.

And makes up the Army of *Irish* Papists.

King *James* being elated and animated with his Succeis hitherto, both in *England* and *Ireland*: and finding his *Parliament* so plyable to all his desires, in the last Session; at their meeting in *November* 1685 he layes before them, the necessity of Encreassing the Army, and of a continual standing Force to defend Him and the Nation from all attempts of their Enemies, either abroad or at home, and desires a supplie answerable to the necessary expence in that matter. And in the next place he extolls the Loyalty and good services of many Popish Officers he had taken into the Army, and declared plainly, that he would not expose them to disgrace, nor deprive himself of the benefite of their service, if a new Rebellion should happen.

The Kings speech to the Parliament in *November* 1685.

The Parliament taking thir motions into Consideration, the Lords Voted (tho faintly, and not unanimously) that thanks should be returned to his Majesty; for his Speech: But the house of Commons went to work more Ingenuously and roundly, for on the sixteenth of *November*, they addrest the King, That finding his Majesty not fully satisfied with the Militia, in the late troubles, they would take care to make them more usefull for the future (but not on word, of Encreassing the Army) and for the *Popish* Officers, they were preparing a Bill for indemnitying them, from the penalty they had incurred by Law; but because the continuing them in the Army (without ane Act of Parliament) might be

The answer of both houses.

be thought a dispensing power with that Law, they humbly prayed he would be pleased to give such directions therein, that no Jealousies might remain in the hearts of his faithful Subjects. The consequent of this address was, first a prorogation, and then a dissolution of the Parliament. And so the King is left at liberty to persue his designs by such methods as he thought fit. *An.* 1685. The Parliament dissolved.

SECT. 4. Tho it be a long stept From *England* to *Hungary*, yet thither we go, to enquire how affairs went there, this last campaign. On the the thirteenth of *June*, 1685. The Duke of *Lorrain* arrives at the Imperial Camp, between *Newheusel* and *Barkan*, where the Seige of *Newheusel* is resolved on, thither the Duke marches, and on the eleventh of *July*, the Trenches are opened; and the Seige carried on with great resolution till the end of *July*, the beseiged making obstinate resistance. The Duke having certain advice that the Serasquier *Basha* had Beseiged *Gran* with an Army of near sixty Thousand Men; resolved to leave a sufficient body for carrying on the Seige, and with the greatest part of the Army, to march to the releife of *Gran*: The Emperour approving this resolution, on the first of *August* The Duke began his march towards *Gran*, and on the fourteenth Encamped very near the Enemy. The *Turks* beleiving the Christian Army to be not above twenty Thousand, attached them with great furie, but were so warmlie received, as they were soon convinced of their mistake, and repented of it. tho to late. *Sect.* 4. *Hungary.* *Newheusel* beseiged by *Lorrain.* Duke of *Lorrain.* marches to releive *Gran* beseiged by the *Turks.*

The Imperialist pursues them hotly, even to their Camp, making great slaughter, and without any stop, drove them from their Camp, and gave them a total overthrow. In this action, the *Turks* lost four Thousand *Janisaries*, and two thousand *Spah*'s their Baggadge and all their Artillery, being twenty The *Turks* totaly routed at *Gran.*

An. 1685. three peices of Cannon and four Mortars. The Christians loſt not above an Hundered Men, and of them, no perſon of Note.

Vicegarde taken by the *Turks.*

But while the Seraſquier lay before *Gran* (where he loſt near three Thouſand, in the attaches) he detach't a partie to *Vicegrade*, which after a whiles brave defence, was forced at laſt to ſurrender, carrying off their Arms and Baggage, and came ſafe to the Imperial Army.

Newheuſel taken by ſtorme by the Duke of *Croy* and *Caprara.*

This ſmall loſs was a boundantly Compenſed with the gaining the ſtrong Gariſon of *Newheuſel.* which was thought invincible; for the General *Caprara* and the Duke of *Croy* (who commanded the Forces left at the Seige by the Duke of *Lorrain*) having by great application and induſtry made their approaches ſo near, as their Cannon had made a breach in one of the Baſtions, ſo broad, that three Men might enter a breaſt, reſolved on a general Aſſault the next day, being the ninteenth of *Auguſt*, which accordingly was performed and carryed on with ſuch incredible Reſolution, that (notwithſtanding the Vigorous reſiſtance made by the Defendants) they ruſhed into the Town, and put all to the Sword, only Haſſan *Baſha* (who was ill wounded) and ten Officers were ſaved. They found in the Town ſeventy five peices of Cannon, beſides a great quantity of Warlike proviſions.

This great loſs of the *Turks*, moved the Seraſquier *Ipradim*, to write to the Duke of *Lorrain*, offering ſome Propoſals for Peace, which was earneſtly ſeconded by the Aga who brought the Letter. To which, the Duke anſwered. "That he had no "Inſtructions to liſten to any Overturs for Peace, "but that he would acquaint His Imperial Majeſty "with the Seraſquiers Propoſals; And ſo we leave Affaires here, and ſee what the *Germans* have been doing in other places, all this time.

Genera

General *Leslie* Commanding in *Croatia*, formed a designe against *Effeck*, and on the ninth of *August* directed his march thitherward. The Town of *Michalowitz* lying in his way, and hearing it was keept by sixty *Turks* only, he forced it to surrender at discretion; and so continued his march towards *Effeck*, to which he drew near, the fourteenth of *August*; where being opposed by a Bodie of *Turks*, he attached them, and drove them into the Town, and followed them so close, that his men presently scaled the Walls, which were not very strong, and made themselves Masters of the Town, the pillage whereof the General gave to the Souldiers. And so (with the loss of no more then sixty Men) he returned to *Michalowitz*. *An.* 1685. General *Leslie* takes *Effeck*.

In upper *Hungary*, General *Schultz* layes Seige to *Esperies*, which was stourly Defended, but at last, the Governour understanding some Additional Forces were coming to the Besiegers on the 11 of *September* he desired a Parley, when Articles being agreed on, the Town is put into the *Germans* hands on the 12. And soon after the City of *Baschaw* was taken by General *Caprara*; *Agria* was Bombarded by the Baron *de Mercy*, and all the Country round it ravaged and destroyed: After which the Troops went into their Winter Quarters. *Esperies* taken by General *Leslie*. And *Baschaw* by *Caprara*.

SECT. 5. We find but smal Feats of the *Poles* this Campaign, for they suffered the Provinces of *Podolia* to be ravaged by the *Tartars*, They came late into the Feild, under the Crown General, made two or three smal skirmishes with the Enemy, and so returned to their Winter Quarters. *Sect.* 5. *Poland*. *Poland* does but little.

Francisco Morosini, Captain General of the *Venetian* Forces, set Sail for *Coron*, in *July*. To which he laid Seige, but was soon Assaulted by a Bodie of *Turks*, whom he defeated, killing four Hundered of them, and as many wounded; yet in a few days *Venetians*. *Morosini* beseiges *Coron*.

An. 1685. after, the *Turks* rallied again and on the 30*th* of *July* made a new attempt of breaking into the *Venetian* Trenches, but were valiantly repulled, and beaten back to their own Retrenchments: loſing near four Hundered more, and Kalib *Baſha*, killed with a Cannon bullet; yet for all this, the Beleiged make a brave Reſiſtance, and will not liſten to any propoſals, truſting alwayes for releif from the *Turkiſh* Camp, which lay not far from the *Venetians*, the Captain General underſtanding this, reſolves (with conſent of all his Officers) to force the Enemyes Camp, which the next morning early, they attempted and proved therein very ſucceſsful, for the *Turks* (expecting no ſuch thing) were mightly ſurpryſed both with the ſuddenneſs and boldneſs of the attempt, and being in great Terrour and Coufuſion, forſook their Camp and fled, the *Venetians* making a horrible ſlaughter of them in their flight.

Beats the *Turks* twice.

He forces the *Turks* Camp and and routs them.

They found in the Camp a rich Booty of Artillery, Arms, and all ſorts of proviſions. After this, the Beſeiged began to flag and loſe Courage, yet holding out obſtinatly, till at laſt (after 49 days Seige) the Beſeigers made a General Aſſault, and proſecuted the ſame ſo eagerly, as they took the Town by meer Force, puting all to the Sword; without reſpect of age or ſex. In the Town they found a Hundred and twenty eight Peices of Cannon, whereof ſixty ſix were Braſs, with a great deal of Riches, and Proviſions of all ſorts.

He takes *Coron* be ſtorm

After this he took the ſtronge Gariſon of *Zarnata*, which ſurrendered to him the 11 of *September*, thence, coming to *Calamata*, he was attached by the Captain Baſſa, and ten Thouſand *Turks*, whom he valiantly fought and defeated, poſſeſſed himſelf of *Calamata*, and brought the whole Province of *Mayna* under the Juriſdiction of the *Re-publick*.

This was a fatal year to the *French* Proteſtants, for by

for by an Edict, the 22d. of *October*, the Edicts of *Nants* and *Nysines* are repealed, whereon followed a severe Persecution. *An.* 1686 Persecution of the *French* Protestants began.

CHAP. XI. *Anno* 1686.

SECT. 1. We return again to *England*. The late Parliament being dissolved, the King indeavours to get all the Judges in *Westminster* Hall to be such as would Justifie all his Actions, so as he might (at least seemingly) have the Law on his side: To which end, he begins to Bargain with them, that they should declare the Kings Power of dispensing with the Penal Laws and Tests, made against Recusants out of Parliament, and managed this design so, as he brought it a great length. *Sect.* 1: *England.*

In the next place, he gives a Commission of Ecclesiastical Affaires to the Bishop of *Chester* (the Bishop of *Canterbury* refuseing the Imployment) and several others of Clargie, and Ley-men; which Commission is to be seen at large in *Cokes* Detection *&c.* The first that this Commission fastened upon, was the Bishop of *London*, whose Crime was, that he did not suspend Doctor *Sharp* for Preaching in his Parish Church of St *Giles*, against the Fraud's and Corruption's of the Church of *Rome*, for which he is suspended, *ab Officio*, tho the real cause was for moving (in the last Parliament) that the Kings speech might be Debeated, which stuck in the Kings stomach, and is now remembered to the Bishop. The high Commission. Bishop of *London* suspended by it.

The next blow the Commission gives, is at the Fellows of *Magdalen* Colledge in *Oxford*, for chuseing for their President Doctor *Hough*, a person very well qualified; and refuseing the Bishop of *Oxford*, Recommended to them by the King: but after they had chosen the other, for which cause, the Commissioners, not only turns them out of their Fellowships, but makes them uncapable of any other Ecclesiastical Preferments. Also, the fellows of *Magdalen* Colledge.

Now

An. 1686. Now comes on the ſtage, *Thomas Dangerfeild*, who diſcovered the Meal-tub-plot, for which he is ſentenced to be whip't with Doctor *Oats*, and at his return from *Tyburne* towards *Newgate*, he is run into the eye, with a Tuck on the end of a cane, by *Robert Francis* a Papiſt, of which (and the agony of his ſevere whipping) he dyed ſoon after. However *Francis* is hanged for that baſe and Barbarous Act.

Dangerfeild killed.

Mr. *Johnſon* whip't and for what crime

And Mr. *Samuel Johnſon* a Miniſter, was Sentenced alſo to ſtand 3 times in the Pillory, and to be whip't between *Tyburne* and *Newgate*, which was executed ſeverely, his crime being, a humble and hearty addreſſe, to the Proteſtant Officers in the Kings Army. "Showing them the ſin and danger "of Aſſociating themſelves with Papiſts, and ear- "neſtly exhorting them to ſeperate themſelves ſpee- "dily from them.

Kings Letter to *Scotland.* in favour of Papiſts

About this time, The King wrote a Letter to the Council of *Scotland*, in which he takes no notice at all of Proteſtant Diſſenters, but recommends to them his innocent Roman Catholick Subjects, who with their Lives and Fortunes had been alwayes aſſiſtant to the Crown in the worſt of Rebellions *&c.* Theſe he heartily recommended to their Care, that they might have the benefite of his Laws, and that ſecurity under his Government, as others of his Subjects had, and that Obligations might not be impoſed upon them, which their Religion could not admitt of, wherein they would do him moſt acceptable Service, *&c.*

Sect. 2: *Hungary*

SECT. 2. Now the *Hungarian* War calls us thither again. The Duke of *Lorrain* joining the Imperial Army in *June*, Marches towards *Buda*, where he arrived the 21*ſt*, and p'aced his Men in their Old Trenches, near the lower *Buda*; A deſerting *Janiſary* coming to the Duke, told him there were not

The 2*d.* Seidge of *Buda.*

above

above Six thouſand Men in the Town, and that the Gariſon was not near ſo ſtrong, as at the former Seige, which Intelligence did much encourage the Beſeigers. *An.* 1686.

The Seige is carryed on with a great deal of induſtry till the 4*th.* of *July*, On which day the *Brandenburgers* arrived in the Camp: The 9*th.* the Beſeidged made a Sally, and did conſiderable Damnage; but were repulſed: The 13*th*, the Duke commanded a Lodgement to be made on the Breach, in which Attack, he loſt near a Thouſand Men, beſides many Officers, and Fifty Volunteers, whereof were ſeveral Noblemen, and divers *Engliſh* Men of good quality.

On the 22*d.* The *Turks* Sallyed on the *Bavarian* Quarter, and did conſiderable Execution: On the 27. the Duke made a general Aſſault, and the *Germans* fixed their Lodgement on the firſt Wall: On the 3*d.* of *Auguſt*, they made a general Aſſault again on the ſecond Wall, but were beaten off with a conſiderable loſs. On the 13*th*, the Duke had certain advice that Ninty thouſand *Turks* were on their March towards him; Whereupon, leaving Twenty thouſand Men to carry on the Seige, he marched all the reſt of the Army out of the Lines, and drew up in order of Battle.

And hearing that the Grand-Viſier had detached Six thouſand *Janiſaries*, and Four thouſand *Spahis*, all choice Men, to take up ſome Advantageous poſts on the Neighbouring Hills, he ſent off ſeven Regiments of Horſe, and ſome few *Hungarians* to oppoſe them, who (with the help of the Regiments of *Taff*) forced the Enemy head-long down the Hill, with ſo great fury and ſlaughter, as near three thouſand *Janiſaries* lay on the ſpot, and the reſt retired towards *Eſſeck*. A ſharp skirmish, *Turks* worſted

The *Germans* brought back with them, eight peices

An. 1686. peices of Cannon, thirty Cullors and Standards, with three hundered Prisoners; And perhaps a more vigorous Action was never performed by Horse alone.

Buda Attackt

The two Armies being drawn up in Battle array, Confronted one another at a respectful distance, for some time; at last the *Turks* drew back by degrees towards the Hills, on which the Christians advanced their right wing some what before their main Body, which the *Turks* perceiving, made a faint Attack, but were repulsed; It drawing late, the Christians retired towards their Trenches, slowly and in good order.

The Grand Visier also retired with his Army towards *Alba Regalis*, and ordered the *Basha* (who gave him an account of the Defeat in the Morning) to be strangled, only for saying, *they charged the Christians like Lyons, but they received them like Devils.*

The Seige is still carryed on with all the force and industry possible for Men, till the *1st.* of *September*, the Grand Visier, in the mean time, using all endeavours to throw in some Men into the Town, which he could not possibly perform. That day the Christian Army was strengthened by the Accession of ten thousand Men, under the Command of Count *Scherffenberg*; whereon it was unanimously agreed, to storm the Town the next day, which was performed accordingly, for all things being put in due order, the Cannons and Mortars playing all the Forenoon, and the signal being given at three Afternoon, all the Detatchments advanced, and mounted the Breaches, with as great Order as Courage.

Buda taken by Storm.

The *Germans* were twice beaten back, but being animated with the Dukes presence, who led them on himself, made a third Attack, so furiously, as they entered the Town with the slaughter of eight hun-

hundered *Janisaries* who defended that Breach, where the Visier *Basha* was in person, who through the whole Action gave great proofs of his Bravery. and being first Wounded, was at last killed in the breach. The other Detatchments going on with the like Resolution, entered the Town on all sides, so as in little more than an Hours time, they made themselves absolute Masters of the Town. *An.* 1686.

The Souldiers found in the Town a great dale of Plate, Jewels, and Money, so as many of them had two or three thousand pound for his share. Of Five thousand Men in the Town at first, above three thousand were killed, and about a thousand five hundered of them getting in to a Redoubt, hung out a Flag, and begged Quarters, which the Duke was pleased to grant. The number of Christians slain, was about Five hundered, and not so many Wounded; they got in the Town Four hundered peices of Cannon. This Victory was the more Glorious, that it was acquired in the sight of the Grand Visier and his powerful Army, who had not Courage to attempt the relief of it, but so soon as he knew the Town was taken, he set Fire to his Camp, and retired with dishonour and greif to *Alba Regalis*.

The Grand-visier retires with shame to *Alba Regalis*

Things being set in order in *Buda*, the Duke sends the Prince of *Baden* to take in *five Churches*, in which Garison there was a *Basha*, seven *Beys* and two thousand five hundered Men; Notwithstanding which force the Prince plying them hard with Cannon, which made a great Breach, forced them (on the 20*th*. of *October*) to surrender at discretion. so as the Garison and all the Inhabitants were made Prisoners of War.

Prince of *Baden* takes *five Churches Sycios*, and *Capsowar*. Burns the Bridge of *Esseck*.

The Prince sends the Count of *Sherffenberg* with the half of his Forces to beseidge *Sycios*, who arrived before it on the 25 of *October*, and the Garison

And then retires to Winter Quarters

An. 1686. (after a faint resistance) surrendered at discretion. After this, the Count re-joines the Prince at *Darda*, who marched streight to *Effeck*, where he burnt all the Bridge, from *Darda* to the *Drave* and all the *Turks* Boats on that River. From thence he marched back to *Capsowar*, which surrendered on Articles, And, the Weather growing bad, he sends all his Troops into Winter Quarters.

Sect. 3. *Segedin* beleiged by General *Wallis*

SECT. 3. At the same time that the Duke sent the Prince of *Baden* to take in *Five Churches* he sent Count *Caraffa* from *Buda* alto, with a strong Detatchment, to lay Seige to *Segedin*, at which place he arrived on the 5*th*. of *October*, but he being recalled by the Duke, the Seige was carryed on by General *Wallis*, who (being reinforced by some Horse and Dragons from the Duke, commanded by General *Veterani*) carryed on the Seige resolutely, the Garison making a stout resistance. But hearing that the Grand Vizier had detatched two thousand *Turks* and four thousand *Tartars* to relieve *Segedin*, and that they were within four *Hungarian* Miles of his Camp, he sends *Veterani* with about five thousand Men to attack them, who marches that night, and by break of day next Morning, fell into their Camp at *Semta*, and routed them totally, Killed many, took many Prisoners, and all their Baggadge: But on his return to *Segedin*, he is attackt, by twelve thousand *Turkish* Horse, and five hundered *Janisaries* on foot, the Grand Vizier himself commanding; And finding it impossible to avoid fighting, he attacks them with incredible courage, and after an obstinate fight for two hours, he routed them, killed above two thousand, took all their Baggadge and Cannon, many fine Horses, four hundered Mules, and five hundered Camels, all Loadned with Ammunition and Provision for the relief of *Segedin*, which was so daunted with this defeat,

Veterani Defeats the *Turks* at *Semta*. Twice

Segedin yeilded.

defeat, as it surrendered, the 23. of *October* and this concluded the Campaign all *Hungary* over. *An.* 1686.

Sect. 4. *Sect.* 4. This last spring, the *Turks* were earlier in the feild than the *Venetians*; The Captain *Venetians.* *Basha* lays seige to *Chiulapha* with ten thousand Foot and three thousand Horse, the Captain General *Morosini* hearing of this, sailed with the Fleet to *Porto Vitulo*, and on the 30*th.* of *March* landed five thousand Men, who, that night attackt an outpost near the *Turks* Camp, and possest themselves of the place, which so frightned the Beseigers, as they marched off before day; but the *Venetians* pursued them, killed five hundered, and took all their Cannon. And so *Chiulapha* was relieved. The *Turks* beseige *Chiulapha.* The Seidge raised.

From *Porto Vitulo*, the Captain General Sailed to old *Navarino*, which surrendered *June* 23. from hence General *Coningmark* marched to new *Navarino* and invested it, and hearing the *Serasquier Basha* was on his march, with ten thousand *Turks*, to relieve it, he left a competent number to guard the Works, and on the 14*th.* of *June* marched to meet him, and three times endeavoured to engadge him; but the *Turks* retired, and passing over a River, posted themselves on very advantagious Ground, *Coningmark* being reinforced with fourteen thousand Men from the Fleet, pursues, passes the River, attackes their Camp, and after two Hours hot dispute, defeats them totally, kills near a thousand, takes many Prisoners and all their Baggadge. After this he returns to the Seige, where a Bomb setting Fire in their Magazine, blew up a hundered and fifty of the Garison, and the *Basha* who commanded in it, and they surrendered on the 17*th.* of *June*, in the Town they found sixty three peices of Cannon, and much Ammunition *&c.* Old *Navarino* surrendered to the Captain General *Morosini* The *Serasquier Basha* rooted, and new *Navarino* surrendered

The Captain General his and Men encouraged with this good success, lay seige to *Modon*, a considerable *Modon* surrendered to the Captain General

An. 1686. rable Garison in the *Morea*, in which were three thousand men, a *Bassa* being Governour.

The Seige began the 22*d.* of *June*, and continued till the 6*th.* of *July*, with a great dale of Courage on both sides, when, the besieged hearing nothing of the Succours, which the *Seraskier* promised to send them, Capitulated and Surrendered both the Town and Castle, leaving near a hundered peices of Cannon, thirteen Mortars, with a great quantity of all Provisions.

The next place attacked by the Captain General, is *Napoli de Romania* (the ancient *Nauplia*) in which was *Mustapha Bassa* Governour, and two thousand three hundered Men, the seige was laied the 14. of *July*, and carryed on resolutely till the 29*th.* in which time, the *Seraskier Bassa* made three several attempts on the besiegers, but was still repulsed with loss, losing in the last Action a thousand five hundred of his best Men, and a hundered and twenty taken Prisoners; the Governour despairing now of any releif, and not daring to abide a general Assault, which the besiegers had resolved on, capitulated and surrendered, much on the same terms as *Modon* had done. This Victory occasioned a great joy in *Venice*, that Garison being very considerale.

Napoli de Romania surrendered

About the latter end of this Campaign, *Signior Cornaro*, Providitor-General in *Dalmatia*, and the Prince of *Parma*, drew together [near *Scalona*] a thousand Horse, and three thousand Foot of Regular Troops, and five thousand *Morlaques* commanded by the *Chivalier Janko*, and march towards *Sign*, to which they laid seige on the 23*d.* of *Septemb.r*, which continued till the 26. only, for the Besiegers having, in two dayes, made a considerable breach, on the third made a general Assault, and took the place by Storm, putting all to the Sword, save some

Sign taken by storm.

some few Women and Children, the taking of this made the *Venetians* Masters of the fertile Province of *Zettina*. An. 1686.

SECT. 5. Having run through *English*, *Hungarian* and *Venetian*, Affaires, this last year 1686, it remains to give some Account of Affairs in *Poland*. the last year there, passing without any Memorable Action. The King having made Alliance Defensive and Offensive with the two Czars of *Muscovy*; Marches, in *July* (on the Head of his Army) towards *Moldavia* and it was the midle of *August* before he reached *Iassi*, the Capital City of that Countrey. Where he expected the Hospodar of *Moldavia* should have Joyned him, as he had promised, but the Hospodar had retired from *Iassi* before the King came, and sent his excuse for not Joyning him, his Children being then in the *Turks* hands as Hostages. *Sect.* 5. King of *Polands* expedition into *Moldavia*. *Poland.*

Though the King was a litle troubled at this, yet he Marched on as far as *Falsun*, where eight Thousand *Tartars* suddenly attacked the Van-guard of his Army; and after a hot dispute, for near two hours, they were repulsed with the loss of eight Hundred Men, as many moe prisoners being taken, and one of the Cham,s own standards; from this the King advanced to *Falxin*, with an intention to continue his March to *Budzisck*, but being informed he had great Mountains to pass over, that the Towns were burnt, and the forradge destroyed by the *Tartars*, he Marched back to *Iassi*, in 6 days time, but the Enemy gave him no rest there, vexing him with continual Allarmes; at last understanding that the main Body of the *Tartars*, Commanded by *Sultan Nuradin*, was come near to his Camp, and that a party of four Thousand Men were advanced before the main Body, he sent the Court Marshal and the Court Treasurer about midnight to attack them, himself following with the whole Army; the Marshal accordingly Fights and defeats *Sultan Nuradin*.

An. 1687. dingly attacks them and totally routed them, taking above three Hundered Prisoners; soon after, the two main Bodies advanced and Engadged and after a short Fight, the *Tartars* were routed, and fled, leaving a great many slain and many taken prisoners, but not without loss on the *Poles* side, several Officers and persons of Quality being killed particularly the *Palatin Podolskie*; after this the King Marched homewards, and in this expedition acquired no great applause.

CHAP. XII. *Anno* 1687.

Sect. 1. *England.*

SECT. 1. We left off Affaires in *England* last year, taking notice of the Kings kindnes to his Roman Catholick Subiects in *Scotland*, by his Letter to the Council, in their Favours, but now follows a more Generall Act of his to that end, for on the 12*th.* of *February* he Issues out his Proclamation, for a Tolleration of Religion unto all. But for all this his trusty *Tirconnell*, now cheife Governour in *Ireland*, would scarce allow the benefite of this Proclamation, to the Protestant Subiects there; for he (Succeeding the Noble Earl of *Clarendon*) exerted his Authority to the hight, in his Proclamation, the letter end of *February*, he promised to defend the Laws, Liberty and Established Religion; yet he left out the preservation of the Act of Settlment and explanation, resolving speedily to repossesse the *Irish* of their forfeited Estates.

Tolleration of Religion.

Tirconnels proceedings in *Ireland.*

The King goes on, without any stop, in making Popish Judges, Justices, Magistrats, and deputy Leivtennants, all *England* over, The privy Council is filled up with Papists. Popish Schools Encouraged in *London*, and through all the Kingdom, and four Forreign Popish Bishops, as Viccars Apostolical are allowed in Ecclesiastickal Jurisdiction, over all *England* and *Wales*. And further, the Earl of *Castle-*

And King *James's* in *England.*

maip

main is sent Embassador to *Rome*, to Tender the Kings Obedience to the Holy Apostolical See, with great hopes of extirpating the Northern Pestilent Heresie, in a short time. And to secure the dispensing power, *Tirconnel* sends him over a considerable Detachment of *Irish* Papists to strengthen his Army, who are now become intollerably insolent. *An.* 1687. Earl of *Castlemain* sent Embassador to *Rome*.

SECT. 2. In *Hungary*, this Campaign, The Imperial Army Consisted of sixty two Thousand nine Hundred Fighting Men, a third part whereof was to Act in upper *Hungary*, under the Duke of of *Bavaria*; another third part in lower *Hungary*, under the Duke of *Lorrain*; and the third on the Frontiers of *Croatia*, under General *Dunewald*, The whole Army Rendevouzed near *Barkin*, where the Duke of *Lorrain* arrived on the thirteenth of *May*: on the seventeenth of *June* the Duke of *Lorrain* advanced towards *Essek* continuing there about for near three Weeks, without any Considerable Action, on the thirteenth of *July*, he passed the *Drave*, where the Duke of *Bavaria* joyned him with his Forces, as *Dunewald* had done (a Week before) with three or four Thousand of his party, so as a review of the Army being taken, it was found to consist of fifty five Thousand Men. *Hungary.* *Sect.* 2. Duke of *Lorrain* marches towards *Essek*. Passes the drave.

The Duke being informed that the Grand Visier (with near eighty Thousand Men) was Encamped near *Mohatz*, repassed the *Drave*, and Marched towards him, the Dukes Army being joyned (on his March) with eight Thousand *Swabian* Troops, so he came near to *Mohatz* on the 29 of *July*, where he spent some days indeavouring to draw the *Turks* to a Battle, and finding them to decline an ingadgement, he made a show of retireing towards *Syctor*, on purpose to draw them after him, which had the wished effect, for the Grand Visier being animated with the Dukes Retreat, on the 12 of *August* advanced, and ordered ten Thousand *Spahi's* and five thousand

An. 1687. Thousand *Janisaries* to attack the Imperialists left Wing, which they did, with great furie: but were bravely repulsed by General *Dunewald*, and so both Armies intirely engadged, the *Turks* observing better order in that Battle then ever formerly, the Fight continued for a long time, with great courage on both sides: But by little and little, the *Turks* began to loss ground, and at last took themselves to open flight.

Turks defeated at *Mohatz*. 16000 killed.

The Christians persued closs, and entered pel mel with them in their very Camp, making a horrible slaughter, in which Action the Christians lost not above seven Hundered Men, but of the *Turks*, there were killed on the spot, and drowned in the Morasses and River, few leis then sixteen thousand.

The Christians got a very rich Booty in their Camp, with a Hundered and sixteen peice of Cannon. The Duke of *Bavaria* had for his share, the Grand Visiers Tent, which resembled a Castle for bulk, enriched with Gold, Pearles, and Precious stones, he got also all the Plate, Jewels, and forty thousand Duckats in Cash.

Butschin yealded

From *Mohatz*, the Duke detached General *Dunewald*, with Forces to attack *Butschin*, which lay between the *Drave* and the *Save*, to which he laid Seige the 11*th* of *September*, and followed it so vigorously, as on the 14*th* the Aga who Commanded, surrendered at discretion; this strong Fortress being gained, brought above a Hundered Villages about it, under Contribution, it covered *Virovitza*, and hindered the *Turks* of sending any succours to *Sigeth* and *Canisia*.

Effeck abandoned by the *Turks*.

The Garison of *Effeck* being allarum'd and daunted with the loss of this Important place, abandoned it on the 29*th* of *September*, which General *Dunewald* hearing of, sent Count *de Leslie* with a detachment thither, who entered the same without any

any oppoſition, finding in it fifty two peices of Cannon, four Mortars, and a vaſt quantity of Ammunition and other proviſions. *An.* 1687.

After this, the *Turks* ſurrendered *Walpo* at diſcretion, and abandoned *Poſſega*, the Capital City of *Sclavonia*, and ſome other ſmal Garriſons.

To return to the Duke of *Lorrain* he underſtanding that *Abaſi* Prince of *Tranſilvania* had declared in favour of the Port notwithſtanding of his Treaty made with the Emperour, (about the 15*th*. of *September*) paſſed the *Theyſſe*, and Marched his Army directly towards *Tranſilvania* which he preſently reduced under the Emperours Obedience, and concluded an advantagious Treaty with Prince *Abaſi* and the States of *Tranſilvania*, And from thence he went to *Preſburg*, the Capital City of upper *Hungary* where the Emperour then was, and who, by this time had ſo ſettled all Affaires with the States of the Countrey, as they were willing to accept of Arch-Duke *Joſeph*, the Emperours eldeſt Son; for their King, whoſe Coronation was performed on the 9*th*. of *December* following, with the greateſt Pompe and Solemnity.

Tranſilvania revolts.

Reduced by *Lorrain*.

Joſeph Arch Duke elected King of *Hungray* and crowned.

To all this good ſucceſs, is added the ſurrendry of *Agria* to Count *Caraffa*, which was kept by *Ruſtem Baſha*, and four thouſand *Turks*, who were ſtarved out of it, only by a Blockade. *An.* 1596. it was taken by *Sultan Mahomet* with an hundred and fifty thouſand Men.

Agria ſurrendered.

Sect. 3.

SECT. 3. The great overthrow at *Mohatz*, with the loſs of *Buſchin*, *Eſſeck*, and *Agria*, cauſed a great deal of diſcontent amongſt the *Turks*, both in the Army, and at the Port. Which was increaſſed by an irreconciliable feud between the Grand *Viſier* and Oſman *Baſha*, the latter getting the Aſcendant of the former, in the Affections of the Souldiers, gets the Army to Mutinee againſt the Grand *Viſier*, who

An. 1687. thereupon fled to *Constantinople*, after whom, *Osman* sent four Deputies, who informed the Grand Seignior of many Malversations of the Grand Visier, and prevails so far as to get *Osman* advanced to that Command: however, the Mutinous Army Marches on towards *Constantinople*, and the Grand Seignior being affraied of their rage, and designing to apease them sends them the head of *Solyman* the late Grand Visier together with many fair promises of full satisfaction, notwithstanding this, they advance: The Sultan Mahomet fearing his being deposed, designes to cut off his brother *Solyman*, and his own Sons also supposing this the surest way to continue himself in the Goverament, when there was none left of the Royal Lyne to set on the Throne; but this his wicked and Bloody project being discovered by the Caimacan, the Mufti, the Caydelesker, and several others of the Grand Ministers, they clap him up in prison, and set his brother *Solyman* on the Throne, which presently brought all maters into a tolerable Setlement.

Th. Grand Visier beheaded.

Sultan Mahomet deposed. and his brother *Solyman* set on the Throne

Venetians.

Sect. 4. *SECT.* 4. The Turks were early in the feild this Spring, in *Dalmatia*, and two *Bassa's* laid Seige to *Sign*, which was stoutly defended by the Marquis *de Torri* and seven hundred Men, till the 22*d.* of *April* at which time, the Seige was raised by the aproach of General *Carnaro*, who soon also saved the Fortresse of *Opusch* beseiged by the *Bassa* of *Erzegovina*.

Castlenovo taken by General *Carnaro.*

General *Carnaro*, having joyned the Auxiliary Gallies, and made other necessary provisions he came in sight of *Castlenovo* on the 1*st.* of *September*, where he Landed his Forces, tho with some difficulty and oppositon, he made himself Master of the Enemies first Trenches, and the next day he took the second Trenches also, tho with considerable loss on both sides, the Town being hotly plyed with Cannon, Bombs,

Bombs, *&c.* till the 28*th.* the Christians made a sharp assault, but were beaten off, with the loss of two hundred Men. but on the first of *October* They made a fresh Assault, wherein they had so good success, as the besieged came to a Parly, and yeilded upon condition to march out with their Armes, unmolested. After which, Winter coming on, he dispersed the Troops into their Winter Quarters. *An.* 1687

But General *Morosini*'s success in the *Morea* was far more considerable, for on the 23*d.* of *July* he sets Sail for *Patras*, where being arrived, he landed a part of his Troops, and hearing the *Seraquier* was encamped near that place with Eight or Nine thousand Men, he ordered Count *Connismark* to advance and attack him, and after an obstinate Fight, the *Turks* were defeated, with the loss of Five hundred Men, and the *Basha* of *Vallona*, the Count losing near a hundred. Presently after this loss, the *Turks* abandoned *Patras*, the Castles of *La Morea* and *Romalia*, and the City and Castle of *Lepanto*. From thence the Captain General made Sail to *Corinth*, and when he came there, he found it abandoned, and set on fire by the *Turks*, which he took care in all hast, to extinguish. After which the Castle of *Forneese* yeilded and all the Villages about *Corinth* submitted, as did also the ancient and renowned City of *Sparta*, and the Cities of *Cartena* and *Droblogbina*, sent him their Keyes and voluntarly submitted. And after this, on the 20*th.* of *September*, he Arrived at the old famous *Athens*, which presently capitulated and surrendered. And now, the Season growing Stormy, and his Forces being much weakened by supplying so many Garisons, lately fallen in his hands, he thought fit to ly by a while, and give his Men some repose, till he should receive farther orders from *Venice*. *Morosini* takes *Corinth*, *Sparta*, and *Athens*.

Poland.

SECT. 5. Now (for forms sake, and method only *Sect.* 5.

An. 1688. ly) We come to *Poland*, who did very little Memorable, last Campaign, and, for any thing I find, little more in this. For tho they made a great noise about their preparations to Bombard *Caminieck* made no great matter of it, tho Prince *James* was at the head of the Enterprise, And the King himself in the Feild, to cover the Attempt.

Nor is there much more to be said of their Allies, the *Moscovites*, who returned home, without doing any more, then threatning the *Tartars*.

And whose General *Gallitzen*, to save his own credit, charged all the miscarriages upon *Samo Blowitz*, General of the *Cossacks*, on which pretence, he took both him and his Son Prisoners, and sent them to *Moscow*, and we do never hear any thing of them afterwards, and so ended this mock Campaign, on that side.

CHAP. XIII. *Anno* 1688.

Sect. 1. We come now to a year of Wonders, wherein happened such Revolutions in Europe as can hardly *England* be parallel'd in any age, since the dissolution of the Roman Empire.

A mighty Monarch thrust from his Throne; And, by the All-wise Providence, a Prince raised up, [by his merite, and excellent conduct] not only to the possession of three Crowns, but to become the head of the most Serene Allies, not only in the management of the War, but in the prosecution and accomplishment of the Peace that ensued, with equal Glory to himself as advantage to his Confederats, and 'tis reasonably hoped, will prove most of all so, to his own Subjects

The King orders his Declaration for Toleration to be read in all Chs.

Without repeating how far the dispensing power was carryed on, I now proceed to shew you, how absolute the King would be in the same; For on the *4th*, of *May*, he passed an order in Council, that his De-

Declaration of Indulgence ſhould be read, thorow all Churches of *England* and *Wales*. The Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury* and ſix Biſhops more finding this inconſiſtent, both with the Laws and their Conſciences, humbly Petition His Majeſty, not to inſiſt on it, nor preſs them to it. The Petition ſubſcribed. by *Will. Cant. Wil. Aſaph Fr. Ely.* Jo. *Ceceſtr. Tho. Bathon*, and *Wellen. Tho. Peterburgen*, *Jonath. Briſtol.* To which the Kings Anſwer was. *An.* 1688. Seven Biſhops Petition him not to inſiſt on that

"I have heard of this before, but did not beleive "it. I did not expect this from the Church of "*England*, eſpecially from ſome of you. If I change "my Mind, ye ſhall hear from Me: If not, I ex- "pect my Command will be Obeyed. The Kings anſwer.

The King reſolves to proſecute them for High Treaſon, at the Kings Bench-Bar, being adviſed thereto (as was ſaid) by the Chancellor, and ſo, they are committed Priſoners to the Tower, And that, on the day before the Legendary Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, that they might not have the opportunity [as it was the place of ſome of them] to be preſent, or make inſpection into that pious fraud. The Biſhops committed to the Tower

At *Trinity Term*, they come to their Tryal; And though the King and his Chancellor thought themſelves ſure enough of all the Judges, yet Maſter *Juſtice Powel*, both Learnedly and Stoutly, defended the Cauſe of the Biſhops, nor did the Jury make any great difficulty in acquitting them; However this bred ſo much diſcontent in the Minds of moſt Men, as in a ſhort time after, broke out with a Witneſs. And wakened even the great Men, who thought it now high time, to propoſe ſome remedy againſt the impending Evil. Tryed at Kings Bench. And acquitted.

SECT. 2. As the taking of *Agria* made a joyful Concluſion of the laſt years Campaign, ſo the tak- Sect. 2. *Hungary*

An. 1688. taking of the Fortreſſe of *Mongatz* early this Spring, was as pleaſing to the Emperial Court.

Mongatz yeelds.

This Fort was held out by the Princeſs *Ragotzi*, Count *Teckelys* Lady, ever ſince the beginning of the War, and was reduced meerly by Famine, as was *Agria* formerly, and for the ſame reaſon, *Alba regalis* ſurrendered ſoon after, tho held by three *Baſha's* and five thouſand Men, who were all convoyed ſafe to *Belgrade*, this happened on the 8th. of May.

And Alba regalis.

About this time Count *Caraffa* lays Seige to *Lippa* and tho the Gariſon was ſtrong and made great oppoſition, yet he took it by Storm, in a few days, putting all to the ſword, except a partie who made their eſcape to the Caſtle, but they were forced to render at diſcretion, on the 21th. of May. This did ſo terrifie the Gariſons of *Illock* and *Peter-waradin* as they ſet fire to the Towns, and then abandoned them, by which means, the Imperialiſts became Maſters of all the *Danube*, as far as *Belgrade*.

And Lippa.

The Turks quit Illock and Peter-waradin.

The Duke of *Lorrain* being then ſick, The Elector of *Bavaria* Marched the Army towards *Belgrade*, and on the 9th. of *Auguſt* came within four Leagues of it, and advanceing without any oppoſition, he inveſted the Town, and fell preſently to opening of the Trenches.

Elector of Bavaria beſeiges Belgrad.

The Seige was carried on, with all the reſolute attacks and ſallies uſual on ſuch occaſions till the 24th when a ſhort Ceſſation was occaſioned by a letter from *Oſman Baſha* of *Aleppo*, to the Elector, deſiring a Paſport for two of the Grand Seigniors cheif Officers, ſent by him to the Elector, with ſome propoſals for Peace; which was granted. On the 29th, the Elector ſent a Captain (with a Greek for his Interpreter) to ſummon the Governour to ſurrender, who was ſo enraged at the Meſſage, as he Impriſoned the firſt, and Hang'd the other; this ſo in-

incensed the Elector, as he doubled his indevours *An.* 1683. Battering the Walls incessantly with his Cannon till the *6th* of *September*, and having made a considerable Breach, gave a general and furious Assault, and the defendants made so obstinate resistance, as they were twice beaten off, but a third Assault being made with greater violence then ever, the *Turks* fled towards the Cattle, the Christians pursueing close and slaughtering all, whereon the *Bassa* brought five Hundered Christian slaves all chained, whom, he placed between the reteiring *Turks* and the Christians shot, in compassion to whom, the Souldiers stopped, tho in the heat of bloud, and the Elector Commanded to give quarter; And so the Governeur *Bassa*, and two *Bassa's* more and five Hundred Men yeelded, and were made Prisoners of War. *Belgrad* taken by Storme

In *Bosnia*. The Prince of *Baden* hearing on the *4th* of *November*, that four or five Thousand *Turks* were Encampd near *Brod*, he Marches with three Thousand Horse and Dragoones to attack them, but was surprized when he came near, to find them fifteen Thousand under the Conduct of a *Bassa*, and finding it impossible to get off without Fighting he encouraged his men and engaging the Enemy with wonderfull courage, after a long and obstinate Fight on both sides, he puts them first in disorder and pushing on, put them totally to flight, killing five Thousand, and taking two Hundred Prisoners thrity six Cullors, and all their Baggadge Battle of *Brod*. *Turks* overthrown

SECT. 3. The Doge of *Venice*, *Marco Antonio Justiniano* Dyed this year, on the *28th*. of *March* to whose Office, the Senate thought fit to advance *Morosini*, their Captain General. And to that end sends Secretary *Luccato* to him with the Ducal Cap and a letter from the Senate signifying their Election of him for Doge, ordering him to continue in the Levant, and Act their as formerly, till they sent him farther Instructions. &c. *Venice*. *Sect.* 3. The Doge dyed the *28th* of *March*. *Morosini* Elected in his place.

An. 1688. *Morosini* had been very successful and fortunate hitherto in all his enterprizes against the *Turks*, and now by this preferment he was got to the top of Fortunes Wheel, and had he dyed so soon as he got the Ducal Cap, it would have contributed much to the honour of his Memory, for neither during all this Campaign, nor indeed hence forward I cannot find his Actions any way sutable to his former brave and fortunate Exploits.

And for the Affairs of *Poland* this last year, I find them so altogether mean and inconsiderable, as saves me the trouble of inserting them.

And so we returne to take notice of matters of greater Importance, nearer home there appearing a greater rupture like to happen between the Emperour and the *French* King about the Succession to the Elector of *Cologn*, who dyed the 2*d*. of *June* this year, The Candidats being Prince Clement of *Bavaria*, favoured by the Emperour, and the Cardinal *De Fustemburg*, backed by the *French* King There ensued, at *Minden* in *Westphalia*, an interview and a long conference between the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, the *Landtgrave* of *Hesse Cassel*, the Princes of the House of *Lunemburg*, and the Prince of *Orange*, under pretence of the Affairs of *Cologn*.

A Congresse of several Princes at *Minden*.

But much more about concerting methods how to divert the Storm hanging over Britain, and to confine *France* to the bounds set to it by former stipulations and Treaties. The consequences of this was, great preparations made in *Holland*, both by Sea and Land, whereof Mr. *Shelton*, the Kings Embassador then in *Holland*, got some glimering, and informed the King thereof, once and again, but he was so infatuate, as he took no notice of it. Yet the *French* King did, being quicker sighted, and thereon orders his Embassador *De Avaux* then in *Holland*, to give in to the States a Menaceing

Warlike preparations in *Holland*.

De-avaux Memorial to the States.

Memo-

Memorial, bearing, that if they design'd or attempted any harm or disturbance to the King of Great *Britain*, he would take it as a Rupture of the Peace, and resent it accordingly. *An* 1688.

SECT. 4. Soon after this King *James* is informed more certainly of the preparations in *Holland* and that the design was against him, and believed it so. And now began to turn Car in pan, declaring in Council on the 2*d*. of *October*, that he would restore the Charter of *London*, and on the 5*th*. declared that he would dissolve the Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes: And impowers the Bishop of *Winchester* to resettle all the Affairs of *Magdalen Colledge*, but hearing of the disaster of the *Dutch* Fleet at Sea, he recalled that Commission, and hearing afterward of their approach, he renewed it again, so fickle was he, and so at last the said Bishop perfected that business. *Sect.* 4. *England* King *James* allarm'd

The Wind continued for three Weeks still at west, and in *London*, the question every Morning was, have we a Protestant Wind yet, and a Seaman cursed openly, the Dragon on Bow steeple, for turning his Head, where his Tayle should be.

But about the latter end of *October* the Wind came Easterly, and the *Dutch* Fleet (consisting of near five hundred Saile, whereof there were fifty one Men of War, and eighteen Fire Ships) came with a fair Gale upon the *English* Coast, and Landed all safe at *Torbay*, the 5*th*. of *November*. Prince of *Orange* lands at *Torbay*

And in a short time, the Princes Army was encreased by the Junction of diverse persons of good quality with him: And soon after his Declaration was published. Which was dated at the *Hague* the 10*th* of *October* 1688. The substance whereof was a Relation of the Subversion and Violation of all the Laws of *England* both in Church and State, all which he imputed to the Kings Evil Councellors, which His Declaration published

disor-

An. 1688. disorders could not possibly be rectified, nor Affairs regulated, but by a lawful and Free Parliament; the calling and sitting whereof, was the main cause of his coming to *England*.

The Declaration being very large, and withal supposing it well known to all intelligent observing persons, I thought the transcribing of it unnecessary.

Prince of *Orange* writes to the Protestant Officers in *England*.

About the same time, The *Prince* wrote a Letter to all the Protestant Officers in the Kings Army, laying before them their Error in joining with a Popish party and their danger, if they persisted, and earnestly invited them to concurr with him for preservation of the Protestant Religion, and freedom and Priviledges of the Subjects.

This Letter did very much influence most of those to whom it was directed: About the midle of *November*, the Lord *Delamare* came to the Prince with a considerable Party.

Association at *Exeter*

Before the *Prince* left *Exeter*, there was an Association drawn and Sworn to by all the Noblemen, and Gentlemen then present, for a close adherence to the Prince of *Orange* and to one another in prosecuting of that work they now engaged in, and for avengeing the Princes Death, if done, by any barbarous indirect means.

The 1*st.* Bloodshed

On the 20*th.* of *November*, a Skirmish happened at *Wincanton*, between eighty Horse and Dragoons, Commanded by *Sarsfield*, and thirty of the Princes Horse, Commanded by one *Campbel* where (notwithstanding the inequality of the Number) the former were defeated, which much daunted King *James*'s Army, and as much encouraged the other party.

Association at *Nottingham*

On the 22*d.* of *November*, The Nobility and Gentry assembled at *Nottingham*, delaring their just greivances in eight material points, and implying many moe, indefinitly, Associate and bind themselves, much to the same purpose as these at *Exeter* had done.

The

The Nobility about the King labour earneſtly to perſwade him to call a free Parliament but he continued inexorable; On which, the Duke of *Graſton*, the Lord *Churchil*, and ſeveral other Noblemen, left him, and went over to the Prince then at *Sherburn*, And on the 25*th*, of *November*, Prince *George*, the Duke of *Ormond*, and Sir *George Hewet* followed them. Before Prince *George* went off, he wrote to the King a very pertinent Letter for his Excuſe, as did alſo the Lord *Churchil*: and Princeſs *Ann*, withdrawing privatly from *London* (after the Princes departure) left a very paſſionate Letter to the Queen, begging her Majeſties pardon for leaving the City, without her leave, and waiting upon her. *An.* 1688. Prince *George*, Dukes of *Graſton* and *Ormond*, and other Nobles go to the Prince

The 26. of *November*, the King returns to *London*, and iſſues writes for a free Parliament to ſit the 15. of *January*; but this was too late, for by this time the Nation was generally in ſuch a ferment, as nothing he could either do or promiſe, would appeaſe them. The King comes to *London*

The Prince of *Orange* underſtanding that moſt of the conſiderable Cities and Towns in *England* had complyed, publiſhed (as was ſaid another Declaration at *Sherburne* Caſtle, the 28. of *November*. But it appeared ſoon after (by the Princes diſowning it) that this Declaration was contrived by ſome private perſon, who had put his name to it, to give it authority.

The main purport of the Declaration was, a ſtrict order to all Magiſtrates, both in the Cities and Countrey, to diſarme and ſecure all *Papiſts*; and tho this was a bold and preſumptuous attempt of a private perſon, yet it happened to have very good effects.

The Prince of *Orange* being at *Windſor*, the King ſends *Halifax*, *Nottingham*, and *Godolphine* to him, deſiring Propoſals by the King to the Prince

An. 1688. desiring him to make what propoſals he thought neceſſary for ſitting of the Parliament, and for their ſecurity while they ſat. They return the next day with ſeven Propoſals, which were ſo unſatisfying to the King as that night he left *London*, and went to *Rocheſter*.

The King leavs *London*

Before he went, he wrote to the Lord *Feverſham*, Exhorting him and all the Officers to continue firm in their Loyal Principles, but gives him no orders for any Action.

On Receipt of which Letter, *Feverſham* disbands his Forces, being about Four thouſand, and preſently after, acquaints the Prince therewith, by a Letter.

Returning the 16 of *December*

On the 16 of *December*, the King returns to *London*, being adviſed and invited thereto, by ſome Lords. On the 17. at twelve at Night, he receives a Letter from the Prince, adviſing his removal to *Ham*, but he inclining rather to go to *Rocheſter*, moves that to the Prince who aſſented, and ſo on the 18. he goes thither, accompanyed with the Earl of *Arran* and ſome others.

Goes to *Rocheſter*

The Prince comes to *London*

That ſame day the Prince came to St. *James's*, innumerable Acclamations, Bells and Bon-fires, ſignifying how welcome a Gueſt he was to *London*.

King *James* and the Queen go to *France*

On the 23 of *December*, the King Embarked at *Dover* for *France*, the Queen Landing there, the 10th. Before he went, he left a Letter written with his own hand, declaring his Reaſons for leaving the Kingdom, deſiring it might be publiſhed, which was done.

At St. *James's*, about Sixty Peers Sign'd an Aſſociation, and meeting with the Commons at *Weſtminſter*, on the 25. of *December*, they Sign and preſent an Addreſs to the Prince, deſiring him to take upon him the Adminiſtration of Affairs both Civil and Military, till the Meeting of a Convention the 22d. of *January*, which he agreed to.

And

And so we conclude this Year with the Death of one of the most generous and bravest Princes in Europe, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who dyed the 10. of *May*, the Sixty Ninth Year of his Age. *An.* 1689 Elector of *Brandenburg* his Death.

CHAP. XIV. *Anno* 1689

Sect. 1. The Convention of Parliament meeting the 22*d.* of *January* fall presently to their work, and the first Vote passed in the House of Commons, is as followeth. *Sect.* 1. The Commons Vote the Throne Vacant.

Resolved, "That King *James* the 2*d.* having endeavoured to subvert the Constitution of this "Kingdom, by breaking the Original Contract "between King and People, and by the Advice of "Jesuites and other wicked persons, having violated the Foundamental Laws, and having withdrawn himself out of this Kingdom, hath *Abdicated* the Government, and that the Throne is "thereby Vacant.

This was sent up to the House of Lords, who not liking the word *Abdicated*, Erazed it and put in the word *Deserted*; This alteration the Commons would on no terms allow. This occasioned a stiffe debate between the Two Houses, for several days, at last on a mutual conference held on the 5*th.* of *February*, the Lords agreed to the Vote, in the first Terms Voted by the Commons. Debeat about the word. Abdicate

The next thing taken into consideration, was, the Form of Government to be established, and after Mature deliberation, a Declaration is drawn up, wherein all King *James*'s Enormities and Miscarriages in Government, are fully held forth: "for "which Reasons (and because of his Abdicating the "Government, the Throne is Vacant. And finally, It is resolved and finally declared that "*WILLIAM* and *MARY*, Prince and Princess of *Orange* shall be King and Queen of *England* *WILLIAM* and *MARY* Voted and Declared King and Queen

An. 1689 "*gland*, with the Dominions thereto belonging "during Their Lives, and the Life of the "Surviver of them; And after their Deceases "the Crown and Royal Dignity, to be succeeded "to by the Heirs of the Body of the said Princesse; "And for default of such Issue, by the Princess "*Ann* of *Denmark* and the Heirs of her Body; And "for default of such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body "of the said Prince of *Orange*. And the Lords Spi- "ritual and Temporal, and Commons do Pray the "said Prince and Princess of *Orange*, to accept of the "same accordingly.

"And that the Oaths hereafter mentioned be "taken by all persons, of whom the Oaths of Alle- "giance and Supremacy might be taken in Law, in "stead of them. And that the said Oaths of Alle- "giance and Supremacy, be abrogated.

The Oath of Allegiance

I A. B. Do sincerely Promise and Swear, That I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to Their Majesties, King WILLIAM *and Queen* MARY.

So help Me GOD.

Oath of Abjuration

"I do Swear, That I do from my Heart Abhor, "Detest and Abjure as Impious, and Heretical, this "Damnable Doctrine and Position, that Princes Ex- "communicated or deprived by the Pope, or any "Authority of the See of *Rome*, may be depo- "sed or Murthered by their Subjects, or any other "whatsoever. And I do declare, that no Forreign "Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath "or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Supe- "riority Preheminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical, "or Spiritual within this Realm. Soon after the "King and Queen are proclaimed, and so take peace- "able possession of the *English* Crown.

SECT. 2, A

SECT. 2. A Convention of the States of *Scotland* met, about this time, and the Throne is declared Vacant there also, and an Act of Recognition is drawn up, which is so generally known, as I need not here repeat it: Only the substance of it was, to declare the now King and Queen of *England &c.* to be King and Queen of *Scotland* also. *An.* 1689. *Sect.* 2. Act of Recognition in *Scotland*

And the same Oath of Allegiance as was Sworn in *England* to be Sworn in *Scotland* also.

This Act being past, The Earl of *Argyle*, Sir *John Dalrymple*, and Sir *Robert Montgomery* of *Skermurly* are sent up Commissioners, and on the 11 of May tendered the Coronation Oath to Their Majesties, who holding up their Right Hands repeated it word by word after the Earl. And immediatly the Convention was turned into a Parliament. *William* and *Mary* declared King and Queen of *Scotland*

On the 13. of *June*, the Duke of *Gordon* Surrendered the Castle of *Edinburgh*. Castle of *Edinburgh* surrendered

And on the 16 of *July*, there was an Engagement between Major General *Mckay*, and the Lord *Dundee* at *Killierankie*, where the former was defeated and the latter killed in the Field. *Dundee* killed

After whose Death King *James's* party dwindeled away, doing nothing considerable thenceforth. For soon after, Leivtenent Collonel *Cleland*, with the Earl of *Angus's* single Regiment engaged with near Four thousand of them, at *Dunkel*, and gave them an entire overthrow, where the Leivtenent Collonel (a very brave Man) was unfortunatly killed.

SECT. 3. Tho matters went backward with King *James's* party in *Scotland*. *Tyrconel* was Active in *Ireland*, leaving a great many Regiments of the *Irish*, and with all possible Diligence, Arming them, and training them up in Martial Exercise to make them capable of Service, when ever the late King should have use for them. *Sect.* 3. *Tyrconel* Active in *Ireland*

The late King bemoaning his Calamity to the Em-

An. 1689. Emperour, Craved his Assistance, "Who Answers "him with many pertinent and reasonable Excuses, "why he could not be serviceable to him at that "time, his circumstances being considered, and "withal gives him a modest, but sharp Reprimand, "for the bad measures he had taken, in putting his "whole confidence in *France*, and rejecting the of-"fers of such Allies, as would have been more "freindly and faithfull to him.

Emperors Letter to the late King

Ireland

But though the late King had small encouragement from the Emperour, or any other Prince (except the *French* King) being informed of *Tyrconnels* diligent endeavours in *Ireland*, thither he goes with about a Thousand eight hundred *French Auxiliaries* and landed the 12 of *March* 1689. and found a great number in Armes for him, and almost all the Countrey at his Devotion, save a few in the *North*, who (for want of Encouragement and Aid from *England*) were unable to make any considerable debeat, and on the 14 of *March* were defeated by Livetenant General *Hamilton* at *Drumore*, most of them flying to *Londonderry* and *Inneskilin*, where they defended themselves, with great Bravery, till relieved by Collonel *Kirks* Arrival in the Lough, where he lay seven or eight Weeks before he gave any relief to *Londonderry*, being hindered (as he alledged) by cross Winds, though a worse cause was suspected and talked off by severals, little to his Commendation.

The late King goes to *Ireland*.

Seige of *Derry*.

The defending of *Londonderry* so long, by a meer Rable of undisciplin'd Men (a few Gentlemen and Officers exeepted) against a powerful Army of Train'd Men well furnished with all Warlike Engines, and other Provisions needful for such an undertaking, and under the Command of skilful Generals and other Officers both *French* and *Irish*, as it was matter of Admiration in this Age, so it will seem

seem altogether incredible by our posterity. However, it was resolutly defended by the good conduct of Collonel *Henry Baker*, and after his Death by Collonel *Murcheburn*, assisted by Mr. *Walker*, a Minister, who had the oversight and distribution of the Stores, and who was afterward killed at the Battle of *Boyn*, clos's by the Duke of *Shomberg*, and who (before his death) wrote a narrative of the Seige of *Darry*, but there was one written after by one Mr. *John Mackenzie* a Minister, allowed generally to be more true and impartial than the other. *An.* 1689.

Six thousand *Irish* beaten by two thousand *Inniskillmers*, Major General *Mackarty* taken Prisoner

On the 30 of *July* (the very day before the relief of *Derry*) about two thousand of the *Inniskillmers*, encountered Six thousand of the *Irish* commanded by Major General *Mackarty*, at a place called *Newtownbutler*, routed them, killed and drowned near three thousand of them, and took *Mackarty* prisoner, losing only twenty Men, and about fifty wounded.

Sect. 4.

SECT. 4. This Summer the King ordered the raising of Eighteen Regiments of Foot, and Five of Horse, for the *Irish* Service. And on the 13. of *August*, The Duke of *Shomberg* Landed at *Carrickfergus* with those Men being about Ten thousand Horse and Foot. On the 20. the Duke marched several Regiments towards *Carrickfergus*, from *Belfast*, to which place he had marched, next day after his Landing, and presently drawing the Trenches, and raising some Batteries, he played furiously upon the Town, which so terrified *Mackarty-more*, the Governour, as on the 26, he parlyed, and agreed to march out with Arms, and some Baggage.

Duke of *Shomberg* Lands in *Ireland*

Takes *Carrickfergus*

Presently after this, The Duke began his March to wards *Dundalk*, ordering the Train to be shipped and carryed about to the Bay of *Carlinfoora*, eight Miles from *Dundalk*. He Encamped at *Dundalk*,

Marches to *Dundalk*

An. 1689. *dalk*, the 3. of *September*, the *Irish* Army being Twenty thousand, lay at *Drogheda*.

King *James* offers Battle

On the 20th, of *September*, The *Irish* Army drew near *Dundalk*, and on the 21. they drew all out Horse and Foot, advanced the Standart Royal, and approached toward, the Dukes out-works; Whereupon, he ordered all to stand to their Arms, but kept his Camp, and made no advance towards the Enemy, who after a bravado for three or four Hours drew off, and retired towards *Ardee*, eight Miles off.

Reteirs

A Conspiracy is found out in the Army, one *Du-plessy* a *French* Man being the cheif, who (with six more) is hang'd, and above 200, in the *French* Regiments, being found Papists were disarmed, and sent under a Guard, to *England*.

Five thousand *Irish* defeated

On the 27. of *September*, Collonel *Lloyd*, with a thousand *Inskillmen* defeated five thousand *Irish* marching to *Sligo*, Killed Seven hundred, took *Kellie* the Commander, and Fourty other officers, and eight thousand Cattle, and all with the loss of fourteen Men. But within a short while after, both *Sligo* and *Jamestown* fell into the hands of the *Irish*, which loss was inconsiderable to the *English* being compared with the great Mortality that ensued in the Camp. There dyed, Sir *Edward Deering*, Collonel *Henry Wharton*, Sir *Thomas Gower*, Captain *Hungerford*, and a great many moe brave Officers, and of the Souldiers, a thousand seven hundred dyed at *Dundalk*, 1970 Sick, were shipt off to *Belfast*, most of whom dyed on Shipboard, and in short, near one half of the Army which came from *England*, dyed before *February*.

Mortality in the *English* Army

Flanders

Sect. 5. *French* defeated at *Leuze*

SECT. 5. The Confederate Army this Year in *Flanders* was commanded by Prince *Waldeck* as was the *French* Army by Mareshal *de Humieres*, between whom happened no considerable Action this Campaign.

Only

Only on the 25. of *August*, the Armies lying near to one another, the Mareshal sent out a party to attack the Princes Foragers near the Village of *Forge*, hereon ensued a sharp skirmish, which lasted for some Hours, Recruits coming in on both sides to the parties engaged at first, at last the *French* reteired in great haste, leaving their Cannon, and near two thousand Killed and Wounded; on the other side were Slain about three hundred, and Leivtennent Collonel *Grahame*. *An.* 1689.

In *Germany*, the Armies were early in the Feild; on both sides: In *June*, *Keyserwart* in the Dutchy of *Cleve*, is beseiged by *Brandenburg*, and on the 29. it was surrendered on Honourable Conditions, leaving in the Town Fifty eight peices of Cannon, and Two Mortars. *Keyserwart* taken by *Brandenburg*

In *June* the Duke of *Lorrain* with Twenty thousand Men, layes Seige to *Mentz*, which was carryed on with a great deal of Courage, and Slaughter of many Men, on both sides, till the 11. of *September*, on which day, the *French* marched out of it with Drums beating, Cullors flying, Six peices of Cannon, and Two Mortars. The modest computation of loss to the *Germans*, make it above Six thousand amongst whom were Four Princes, and the *French* lost Five thousand, besides the Wounded, about Six thousand marching out of the Town. *Mentz* taken be the Duke of *Lorrain*

That Summer, the *French* miserably ravaged the *Palatinate*, and on the 4th. of *August* Mareshal *de Duras* laid seidge to *Heidelberg*, and making one attack only (wherein he lost 400 Men) he retreated toward *Philipsburg*; and a little while after, he attackt *Brushal*, and carryed it.

On the 23th. of *July*, the Marquess *de Boufflers*, fell in into the Electorate of *Treves* with Fire and Sword, and marching to *Cotheim*, he attackt it with great fury, where being stoutly resisted for a while, *Cocheim* taken by *Boufflers*

An. 1686 at last took it by Storm, putting to the Sword, Man, Woman, and Child, but the fury being a little over, Quarters was given to about three hundred.

Bonne taken by *Brandenburg*

In *July*, the Elector of *Brandenburg* laid seidge to *Bonne*, but several things interveening, retarded his progress till the 27. of *September*, on which day the Duke of *Lorrain* came to him, after which, the Town was so hotly plyed, as *Baron de Hasfield* the Governour, fearing taking of the Town by Storm, he Capitulate, and on the 12. of *October* Surrendered, leaving all his Cannon and Provisions, as also, *all Count Mainard* of *Shombergs* Baggage, which the *French* had basely seized on, a little before.

Germany Sect. 6.

SECT. 6. The Emperour having employed the Duke of *Lorrain*, this Year, in service on the Rhine, he gave the chief command of the Army in *Hungary*, to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who well deserved it, and as well managed it: The 10*th*. of *June*, he arrived at *Belgrade*. From thence, he sent orders to *Piccolomini* to come and joyn him with his Forces, On the 27 of *August*. his foot Army randevouzed near the Bridge of *Gravovez*, and the Horse came to him the next day. The *Turkish* Army about Fifty thousand lying not far from him, sent out some detachments to attack his Foragers, which occasioning some Skirmishes, at last engaged both Armies in a Battle, near *Potechin*, which was managed with a great many Warlike Stratagems, and martial Exploits, on both sides, for a long time, Prince *Lewis* having the great advantage on his side, of several Politick and Expert Generals, as *Piccolomini*, *Veterani*, the Duke of *Croi*, Count *Palfi*, Count *Staremberg*, *&c.* by whose excellent conduct tho Prince beat the *Turks* from one Wood and one Retrenchment to another, till at last he attackt their main Camp, out of which he drove, and put them to a total Root, taking a hundred and five

Battle of *Potechin*

Turks rooted by the Prince of *Baden*

peice

peice of Cannon, three Mortars, several Bombs, a great quantity of Ammunition and other Provisions, and abundance of Riches. *An.* 1689

The Prince having advice that the defeated *Turks* had rallied again near *Nissa*, thither he Marches with about seventeen thousand Men, where he arrived on the 23 of *September*, where he found the *Turkish* Army entrenched much more regularly than ordinary but without any delay, he drew up his Army in Battle array, and attackt them: The Enemy being above twice the Princes Number, and very strong in Horse, made a stout resistance for several Hours, but towards Night, the *Turkish* Cavalry fell into disorder, and fell foul of their own Infantry, which put them in great confusion, which the *Prince* observing, lay'd hold of the opportunity, and making a furious onset, routed them entirely, who fleeing towards the Bridge which they could not find (being now dark) they took the River, thinking to Swim over, but the Stream being rapid, a great many Men and Horse were drowned. In the Camp, the *Prince* found thirty peices of Cannon extraordinary big, with abundance of Ammunition, and great store of all necessary *Provisions*, Of all which, the *Prince* took nothing for his share, but the Seraſquiers Tent, which was very Rich, and was sent him by the Grand-Visier, his own being lost at the Battle of *Potochin*. After they had pillaged the Camp they entered *Nissa* without any opposition, wherein they found provision for the Army for Six Weeks, and three thousand Horses and Mules, having lost in this Action, not above three hundred: Whereas it was computed there were Kill'd and Drown'd of the *Turks*, near Eight thousand.

Battle of *Nissa* *Turks* routed

Nissa yeilded.

The *Prince* immediatly fortifyed *Nissa*, and made *Piccolomini* Governour of it, and all the adjacent Countrey; and on the 6. of *October* set forward with

An. 1689. with the Army toward *Widin* a ſtrong place, with a good Caſtle, lying on the *Danube*; and being informed that two *Baſha's* with their Forces were Encamped near *Widin*, he haſtes thither, and arrived in the Plains of *Widin* on the 14. early; The Enemy was in a conſternation at the Princes ſudden Arrival, however at firſt they made brisk oppoſition, but being furiouſly aſſailed by a Victorious Army, they gave back, and reteired to the City, the Chriſtians purſuing cloſe, entered with them, pell-mell into the City. Inwhich Action they killed near Two thouſand, with the loſs only of Four hundred Men.

Turks defeated at Widin

The broken Forces fled into the Caſtle, with a Reſolution to defend it, but the Prince preſently ordered to open the Trenches, in order to a Seige, and ſent to *Semendria* for his great Cannon, which the beſieged underſtanding, and having no great Stomack to abide their coming, on the 18 of *October*, marched out with Arms and Baggage.

Widin yeilds.

The Prince having, with great Succeſs and Honour, run thorow this Campaign, ſends his Army to Winter Quarters, in *Tranſilvania*, and *Valachia*, and goes himſelf to *Vienna*,

The *Otoman* Embaſſadors at *Vienna*, being utterly diſſatisfied with the Propoſals made by the Emperour and his Allies, go home in great diſcontent; and the War goes on.

Venice

SECT. 7. The *Venetians*, had but bad ſucceſs in the former Campaign, and little better in this for after a along Seige of *Napoli de Malveſia* in the *Morea*, and loſs of many brave Men, they were forced to convert it into a Blockade, and then retired to Winter Quarters. And in *Dalmatia* alſo, *Molino* the Providitor General, meeting with a party of *Turkiſh* Horſe, near *Naventa*, he and his Morlaques, are by them baſely baffled, and forced to make a diſhourable Retreat,

Sect. 7. General *Molino* worſted by the *Turks* near *Naventa*

This

This Year, The 122 of *August* Died Pope *Innocent* 11*th*. *Odescbalcs* by Name, called the Protestant Popr, And was succeeded by *Peter Otoboni*, a *Venetian*, of Eighty Years Old. *An.* 1690.

CHAP. XV. *Anno* 1690.

England

SECT. 8. Coming now to the Year 1690. We begin with the Affairs of Brittain. The first thing the Parliament did, was making of an Act, that if any King or Queen of *England* should Embrace the Roman Catholick Religion, or Marry with a Roman Catholick, the Subjects should be absolved from their Oath of Allegiance. Next, They annull'd the pretended Parliament in *Ireland*; And ordained, that all who should take up Armes against the King, after the 24*th* of *February*, should be guilty of High Treason. And on the 6*th*, of *February*, they were dissolved, and a new Parliament ordered to meet on the 30*th*, of *March*, who meeting accordingly, The King declared to them his design of going for *Ireland*, and desired them to concert and settle all Affairs relating thereto, with that expedition as a matter of that importance required, and told them farther, that he intended to leave the Government in the Queens hands, during his absence.

Sect. 8: Act against a Popish K. or Q.

Parliament dissolved, and a new Parliament called

On this Speech the Parliament went roundly to Work; The first Act passed, was one of oblivion, as the King had desired: The next was of putting the Government in the hands of the Queen, during the Kings Absence in *Ireland*, or any where else; And dispatched all other Affairs with that celerity, as the King (having prorogued them to the 17. of *June*) hastened to *Ireland*, where he arrived safe on the 14*th*, of that Month, at *Belfast*.

The King lands in *Ireland* *June* 14.

Scotland

SECT. 9. The Rebels in *Scotland*, under the Command of Collonel *Cannon*, kept together in the Hills and places unaccessible, from whence they made fre-

An. 1690. frequent inroads on the Low-lands, whom King *James* reinforced, by sending from *Dublin*; Colonel *Buchan*, Colonel *Wachop*, and near Fourty Commission Officers more, together with Cloaths, Armes and Ammunition for the supply of *Cannons* party; which so encouraged them (being about a thousand five hundered strong) as they marched in to *Strathspay* in the County of *Murray*. Sir *Thomas Livingstoun* being informed of this, marches speedily towards them, with Eight hundred Foot, Six Troops of Dragoons, and Two of Horse, and falling in to their Camp at *Crumdel* early in the Morning, the 18th. of *May*, he put them immediatly in confusion and disorder, and in short, they betook them to Flight, leaving four or five hundred slain on the spot an hundred were taken Prisoners of whom were Four Captains, and Five or Six subaltern Officers, and had it not been for a thick Mist that fell on, few of them had escaped, And in *Mull*, Major *Fergison* destroyed several places they held, and forced them to desert the Castle of *Dewart*.

Cannon and *Buchan* rooted by Sir *Thomas Livingston*

Presbyterian Ministers restored

The Parliament sitting in *Scotland*, the first Act they passed, was for restoring the Presbyterian Ministers, thrust from their Churches, since the first of *January* 1661. And the next Act they made, was declaring all those to be Rebels, who were actually in Armes against the King and Queen.

This Summer, a dangerous Conspiracy in *England*, is detected and defeated.

The *English* Fleet worsted by the *French*

The *French* Fleet entered the Channel in *June*, and the King hearing, that they veered sometime on the *English* Coast, sent orders to the Admiral *Torrington*, to Fight them, which accordingly he did on the 30 of *June*, but with so bad success, as occasioned dishonour to him, and discontent to the Loyal Subiects, which was alleviated soon after, by good News of the Kings Victory at the *Boyne* the 1st. of *July*.

To

An. 1690. *Sect.* 10. *Ireland*

SECT. 10. To return to *Ireland*. Collonel *Woolſley* having taken *Belturbet* from the *Iriſh*, was informed that a ſtrong party was come the length of *Cavan*, with a deſign to re-take *Belturbet*, where he then lay. Whereupon he marched with Seven hundred Foot, and Three hundered Horſe and Dragoons towards *Cavan* where the Enemy lay, being but eight Miles off: when he came, he found about Four thouſand Men drawn up in good order; though the odds was great, yet he reſolved to attack them, and encouraging his Men, he fell on them with a great deal of courage, and after a hot diſpute, beat them all in to the Town of *Cavan* and purſued them ſo cloſs, as the *Iriſh* Horſe fled quite beyond the Town, and the Foot reteired into the Fort, in this Action the *Iriſh* loſt many; And *Woolſleys* Men, having plundered the Town, and ſet it on Fire, he marched off, and ſhortly after, he took the Caſtle of *Killiſhandra*, with which good Services, the General was mightily pleaſed. About this time, Sir *John Lanier*, with a party of a Thouſand Foot, Horſe, and Dragoons, took *Bedlow* Caſtle near *Dundalk*, with the Enſign commanding it, and a Thouſand five hundred Cowes.

Collonel *Woolſley* beats the *Iriſh* at *Cavan*

On the 18. of *April* being *Goodfryday*, Sir *Cloveſly Shovel*, ſailing from *Belfaſt*, came up to the *Bay* of *Dubline*, and hearing of a Friggate, (belonging to King *James*) that lay at *Polebeg*, he went in with two or three *Ketches* and long Boats, towards her, which *Bennet* Captain of the Friggate perceiving, he run her a ground, and Fired ſmartly at Sir *Cloveſly* for a while; But ſeing a Fire-ſhip coming up, he and his Men (except eight ſlain) took the long Boat and quitted here, and ſo Sir *Cloveſly* carryed her off with him. King *James* was on the Shoar, and beheld all this, and returned much vexed at the adventure. The General ſent ſeveral Regiments, in

A Friggate of King *James's* taken by Sir *Cloveſly Shovel*.

An. 1690. in *April*, to blockade *Charlemount* Caſtle, which was a very ſtrong Gariſon, and ſent a Summonds to Old *Teague O'regan* the Governour to deliver it up, who bid the Meſſenger tell his Maſter from Old *Teague O'regan*, "that he was an old Knave, And, by St. *Patrick*, "he ſhould not have the Town at all.

Charlemount Caſtle yeilded.

The Duke ſmiled, and ſaid, he would give *Teague* greater reaſon to be angry, in a ſhort time, as it fell out, for *Teague's* Victuals failing, ſo did his Courage, and on the 12. of *May*, ſent Two Officers to capitulate, and Terms being agreed on the next day they marched out and went to *Armagh*, on their way to *Dublin*: The Duke coming to take a view of them, on their March, Old *Teague* was on the head of them, mounted on an Old ſton'd Horſe, Lame with Scratches, Spavin, Ringbones *&c.* And ſo vitious withal, he fell a ſqueeling and kicking, if any came near him; *Teague* himſelf, had a bunch on his Back, a plain Red-coat, an old weather beaten Wig, hanging down at full length, a little narrow white Beaver, cocked up, a yellow Cravat-ſtring, but all of one ſide, his Boots with a thouſand Wrinkles, and, though it was a very hot day, he had a great Muff hanging before him, and to Crown all, was Tipſie with Brandy. Thus mounted and equipt, he drew near the Duke with a Complement, but his Horſe would not allow it to be long, falling preſently foul on the Duke, who had not time to return the Complement, only ſmiled, and ſaid afterwards, *Teagues* Horſe was very Mad, and himſelf very Drunk. Well on they go towards *Armagh*.

Deſcription of Teague O'regan

A Merry Story

And on the way a Dragoon (being on of the Guard) falls in diſcourſe with a Preiſt about Religion, and what Topick did they fix on, think ye but Tranſubſtantiation, the Dragoon being a Merry Witty Fellow, drolled on the Preiſt, and put him ſo

so to it, as he flew in a passion, and struck at the Dragoon, who not being used tamely to be beaten, falls on the Preist, and threshes his Fatherhood soundly. *An.* 1690

Complaint being made of this at *Armagh*, to *Teague*, as he sat at Dinner with the *English* Officers, all he said was, "That he was very glad "on't; what the Deel (said he) had the Preist to "do, to Dispute of Religion with a Dragoon.

These late passages seemed to me so Comical and pleasing, as I thought it worth my pains to transcribe them *verbatim*, for the Readers diversion.

Sect. 11

SECT. 11. We told you before of the Kings Arrival in *Ireland* on the 14. of *June*, And without any delay, he ordered all the Forces to March, and on the 22. he took a view of them at *Loughbrickleen*, and on the 27. they marched to *Dundalk*, where the Forces of the several Nations being joined, made up an Army of Thirty six thousand serviceable Men. The King advanced with the Army by easy Marches; And on the last of *June* he Encamped on the northside of the *Boyne*, two Miles West-ward from *Drogheda*, King *James*'s Army being Encamped on the southside of the River, in direct oppositon.

The King Wounded slightly

That Evening, the King Rideing along the River side, observing the Enemies posture, was struck by the rebound of a small Cannon Bullet, on the point of his Right Shoulder, which tore his Coat, Wast coat, and Shirt, and made some Impression on the Skin and Flesh, whereof he took little notice, but kept on his pace, saying only, *there was no necessity the Bullet should have come nearer*, That Night he called a Council of War, wherein he declared he was resolved to attack the Enemy the next Morning, which the Duke of *Shomberg* disswaded, but finding the King positive, it was concluded, and

An. 1690. and orders was given to all Men to be at their Posts, and in readiness, on a Minutes warning, each Man to have a Green Sprig in his Hatt, the Enemies Sign being White-paper. That Night the King Rod at 12 a Clock quite thorow the Army, with Torch-light.

Battle of *Boyne* And on the next day being the 1*st.* of *July*) followed that Memorable and happy Battle whereof (to my great satisfaction) I was an Eye-witness, and had better opportunity than any other, to take notice of all the various passages that happened that day, being tyed to no post, but left at my own Liberty, to Gallop to and again, and to make particular observation of all occurrences, my Employment and Duty at that time, strickly obliging me thereto. The circumstances of that Engagement were so various and numerous, as a particular rehearsal, would not only require a great dale of time of Writing, but make my Compend swell above its proper bulk, so as I must referr the Reader, either to such Narratives as he has formerly seen, or to my Author (when he comes abroad) whose Information in that matter, I own to be very good, for he gives a very full and true account of that days proceedings; and I can find nothing material wherein his Intelligence has failed, except in that point relating to Leivtenent General *Hamilton*, where he says, the King asked him (being then Prisoner) if the *Irish* would Fight any more; who Answered, "Yes an't please Your Majesty, upon my Honour "I beleive they will, *&c.* Now to my certain knowledge, there was no such Dialogue, for when Major *Cha. Butler* (Brother to the Duke of *Ormond*) and I brought him to the King on his return from beating the left wing of the Enemies Horse, all the King said to him was, "Sir, I am sorry to see you "there; to which *Hamilton* made no Reply at all,

nor

" nor did he bow, or pay the *King* the leaſt Reve- *An.* 1690.
" rence, but ſtanding like a ſtatue, with an aſſured
" Countenance, looked him earneſtly in the Face, and
" when the *King* was turning away from us, I asked
" His Majeſty what we ſhould do with the Leivtenent
General; " carry him up, ſaid he to my Horſe-
" guards, and order the commanding Officer to take
" care of him; which we did accordingly: and for
Wounds in his Head, he had none but a little ſcratch
on his Noſe, which he told me he got, when his
Horſe (being killed) fell under him.

This breif account I will only give, when the Ene- The *Irish*
my were beaten from all their Poſts on the River, *Army* de-
they made a Retreat of four or five Miles, and in- feated
deed in better order than was expected, for their
Horſe Marched on the Reer, and ſtill when our ad-
vanced parties came near them, they made an halt,
faced about, and with two or three ſmall Guns they
had carryed off, Fired, and put our Men to a ſtand, till
their Foot were got a pretty way off, and then
their Horſe followed, And I well remember, that
Leivtenent General *Dougaſs* was paſſionatly con-
cern'd, that the King would not ſuffer him to at-
tack them with the *Inniskillaners*, who were ſo fu-
rious, as they would have fallen on them with their
Swords, or with Stones, rather than fail, but the
King purſued them ſlowly, contenting himſelf with
driving them quite out of the Field, and ſeiſing their
Camp and all their Baggage, and having followed
them till Ten at Night, he returned to *Dewleik*, and
Encamped there. Of the Enemy were killed, a
Thouſand five hundred, beſides, we know not
how many were killed among Corn, and in Houſ-
es, Gardens, and Backſides, about *Dewleik*, of
whom no certain account could be gotten: And
of Officers, the Lords *Dungan* and *Carlingford*, Sir
Neal O'neal, and many Interiors. On our ſide were
called

An 1690. killed about Four hundered, which had not been so much noticed, had not the renoumed Duke of *Shomberg* been of the Number, who was unfortunatly killed on the very brink of the River presently after he had led the first Batallions through the Foord. He was a Man of incomparable parts, and dyed here the 81 Year of his Age, Monsieur *Caillemot*, Collonel of a *French* Regiment, was killed also, and was much bemoaned, being a Religious good Man, and an Experienced Old Souldier.

Duke of *Shomberg* killed

The King managed all Affairs that day, to admiration, which, the very Enemy took so much notice of, as they declared, "If the *English* would change Kings "with them, they would Fight the Battle overgain; But Old *England* beg'd their Excuse, King *James* fled that night to *Dublin*: The Lady *Inconnel* asked what his Majesty would have to Supper; said he, "I have "got such a Breakfast, as I have no great Stomack "for Supper: And next Morning, he took Post for *Waterfoord*, and within two days, he went Aboard, and so set Sail for *France*, once again.

King *James* fled to *Dublin* thence to *Waterford*, and then to *France*

Next day after the Battle, the King rested, allowing his Men some time to refresh themselves, but withal sent Collonel *Meloner* with some Regiments to attack *Drogheda*, which Surrendered on Articles, to march out with their Baggage, without Armes.

Drogheda yeilds

The 3*d*. day after the Battle, The King marched within two Miles of *Dublin*, from thence he sent Leivtenent General *Douglass* with three Regiments of Horse, two of Dragoons, and ten of Foot towards *Athlone* Fifty Miles Northwest of *Dublin*, where he arrived the 17. of *July*, and presently Summond the Town, but Old Collonel *Grace* the Governour, fired a Pistol towards *Douglass*, saying, *these were the Terms he was for*. *Douglass* made some attempts on the Castle (which was very strong, both

The King marches to *Dublin*

Leivtenent General *Douglass* to *Athlone*

both by nature and Art) but in vain, for his Cannon were too small for such service, and having advice, that *Sarsfield* was on his March towards him with Fifteen thousand Men, On the 25*th*. he marched off, having lost about Thirty Men at the Town, besides Three hundred lost by other Disasters. *An.* 1690

The King on the 11 of *July* marched the Army to *Kukulien Bridge*, and so onward by easy marches to *Carrick*, where he arrived the 21 from thence he sent Major General *Kirk* with a party to *Waterford*, which on the 25, the *Irish* Surrendered marching out with Armes and Baggage: And a few days after, the strong and regular Fort of *Duncannon*, well furnished with Guns, surrendered also. *Germany Waterford* and *Duncanon* Fort yeild,

On the 27, the King went towards *Dubline*, in order for *England*, but coming there he had account from *England*, that Affairs were not so bad as he heard and feared, he returned to the Camp (then at *Golden Bridge*) On the 22*d*. of *August*. And on the 27, he marched to *Carrickat-Gleish*, where *Douglas* and his party joined him the day following The King goes to *Dubline* and returns *Douglass* returns and joins the King

SECT. 12. From thence, the King Marches towards *Limrick*. And on the 9*th*, the Army made their approach to the City in excellent order; And though the *Irish* had considerable parties of Horse, Dragoons, and Foot posted advantagiously in inclosed Grounds and behind hedges, for near two Miles from the Walls of the Town, the *English* went resolutely on, beating and driving the Enemy from hedge to hedge, to their very Walls, losing but 11 or 12 Men in that difficult and hazardous enterprize, and before five at Night, the Army was posted, and the Seige formally laid. *Sect.* 12. Seige of *Limrick*

That Night the King sent a Summonds to the Governour to yeild, which he utterly rejected, and so

An. 1690. so they went to Work. It's Reported, that a *French* Man, and a Gunner deserted the Army the day before, and getting into *Limrick*, gave a particular account of the Artillery, which was coming from *Dublane*; Whereon, *Sarsfield* with a body of Horse passed the River in the Night time, far above *Limrick*, and marching about, through the Hills, on the 12. of *August*, fell in upon the Train by day break, at *Cullen*, killed about sixty of the Guard, and of the Waggoners; The Troopers pickt up as much of the best of the Baggage, as they could carry away with them, and then drew together the Carriages, Waggons, Tin-boats, Ammunition and all the provisions, into a heap about the Cannon, and filling them full of Powder, and putting their Muzles under the Ground, laid a short Train, and at their marching off, fired it, which blew up the whole heap with a hideous noise, The Night before, Sir *John Lanier* was ordered out to *Cullen* (being within 9 Miles) with Six hundred Horse to bring the Artillery safe into the Camp, but he came too late, by an hour, in which time *Sarsfield* was got out of his reach. This unhappy adventure was very unpleasing to the whole Army; however the Seige went on, and the Trenches were opened on the 17, Batteries are presently raised, and it happening that at the blowing up of the Train at *Cullin*, Two of our Cannon, Twenty four Pounders, escaped spliting, these were brought up and mounted, which did special good service, dureing the Seige.

Sarsfeild takes the Artillery at *Cullin*

My Author says, That it would be an endless task to trace, particularly all the attacks and defences made at this Seige; And I say so too being present at it; so passing by circumstances of the proceedings, I shall (as he does) give you an account of the most material Action, and of the Conclusion of this unsuccessful

ceſsful enterprise. After a breach had been made, over the black Battery, nigh St. *Johns* Gate of about twelve Yards in length; On *Wednesday* the 27*th.* of *August*, the King ordered the Counterscarp to be attackt, and the signal being given, half an hour after three afternoon, the Granadeers went boldly on, and (in a Trice) beat the *Irish* quite from the Counterscrap, they flying to the breach, the Granadeers pursued and lodged themselves upon the breach, whereon, many of the *Irish* forsook both the breach and the Walls, and fled in to the Town, and had not the Regiments that were to second the Granadeers, stopt, by some unhappy mistake, they might undoubtedly have carryed the Town, at that first Assault, but the *Irish* observing that the attack was not pursued and pusht on with that vigour as they expected and feared, return'd to the Breach, and so pepper'd the *English* with incessant fireing, as after three houres resistance, they were forced to retreat.

An. 1690. *Limrick* attackt

The *Assailants* beaten off

The *Brandenburgers* (at this time) had got upon the Black battery, closs by the Breach, where a great deal of the Enemies Powder lay, which (unhappily) taking fire blew a great many of them into the Air, and falling down again on the hedge-stakes which were fixed round the Battery, there they hung like Skar-Crows.

At this Attack, there were killed five hundered and above a Thousand Wounded, and the Army was so greived at this unexpected repulse, and the King himself so much concern'd, as he resolved to raise the Seige. And so the very next day he went to *Duncannon* [accompanyed with the Prince of *Denmark* and several other Lords] and on the 5*th.* of *September* took ship, and arrived at *Kings-road* near *Bristol* the day following, and on the 9*th*, he went to *Windsor*.

The King goes for *England*

An. 1690. Before he left *Limrick*, he appointed the Lord *Sidney* and *Thomas Connisby* Esquier, Lords Justices of *Ireland*, and Count *Solms* General of the Army; who going to *England* soon after, left the Command to the brave General *Ginkle*. Within three days after the Kings departure General *Solms* breaks up the Seige, and dispersed the Army into Winter Quarters.

Lord *Sidney*, and *Thomas Connisby* Esquier Lord Justices

The Seige broak up

On the 21 of *September*, The Earl of *Marelborough*, with some Forces, arrived in *Cork harbour*, and being joyned by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, Major General *Scravenmore*, Major General *Tetteau* and Four thousand of their Forces, on the 26, He presently formed the Seige, which continued not long, for they plyed the Town so warmly, as Collonel *Mackellicut* the Governour came to a Parley, and surrendered, the Garison consisting of Four thousand were made Prisoners of War, and all the Ammunition and Armes in the Town, delivered up to the Victors.

Cork yeilded

Kinsale yeilded

And before the fifteenth of *October*, *Kinsale* and both the Forts were surrendered to *Marlburrough*.

Leaving *Ireland* We step over now to inspect how Affairs go between the Confederates and the *French* King. The Duke of *Savoy* having continued neutral hitherto, The *French* King presses him to declare; And in the mean time (for security of his Neutrality) requires the *Citadels* of *Verceil* and *Turin* to be put into his hands: which motion being declin'd by *Savoy*, and *France* becoming more and more suspicious of him, Monsieur *Catinat* is commanded to march the *French* Troops as far as *Turin*, which he did, yet forbearing, for a time, all Acts of Hostility: The Duke of *Savoy* having spun out the time as long as he could, by some untatisfying Overtures to the *French* King, at last openly declares himself, and allying himself first with the Emperour and the King of *Spain*, soon after he Embarques with all the Confederates.

Duke of *Savoy* joins with the Confederates

The

The first Article of his Treaty with the Emperour was this, He engages not to enter into any Treaty of Allyance with the most Christian King without consent of the Emperour (how he kept this Article, the World knows) and the next Article was, he engages himself to act jointly with the Emperour and the rest of the Confederate Princes against *France* and her Adherents. The Articles betwixt the Emperour, the King of *Spain*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, are written at length, by my Author, The Summ of all being a full and firm mutual Confederacy, against *France*, Defensive and Offensive, together with some particular Articles and Conditions between *Spain* and *Savoy*. *An.* 1690.

SECT. 13. The Prince *Waldeck* lying with the *Dutch* Forces at *Pieton* in *Flanders* (having intelligence that the Duke of *Luxemburg* drew near the *Sambre*, intending to crosse the River between *Namure* and *Charleroy*, in order to waste the *Spanish* Countreys) Decamped from *Pieton* the 3d. of *June*, and marched toward *Fleurus* (or *Flerus*) lying near the *Sambre*. Prince *Waldeck* ordered off the Count of *Berlo* with a thousand five hundered Horse to observe the Enemies motion, and after him the Count of *Flodorp* with four or five Regiments of Horse, and after him, the Count of *Webenum* with another detachment. *Flanders* Sect. 13. Prince *Waldeck* marches to *Fleurus* The *French* beat his advanced Troops

The *French* attack *Berlo*, who was killed on the spot, and his party forced to retire to *Flodorp*, who being oppressed with numbers, was driven back to *Webenum*, where rallying, they put a stop to the Enemy; And so they all retreated to the Body of the Army, which was by this time drawn up in Battle Array.

The States Army consisted of about Twenty five thousand, whom the Prince drew up in two Lines. But the *French* were above Fourty thousand. so as *Luxemburg* formed his Army in 3 Lines, which was

An. 1690 great odds: The Armies advanceing and engaging, *Luxemburg* attacked first, the left wing of the Princes Army, observing them to be the weakest; who received them with great Courage driving back the *French* Horse who assaulted them, on their Infantry; But fresh Batallions of *French* coming up, the *Dutch* (quite tired with the Brunts they had already sustained) were forced to give ground. The Princes Right wing engageing with the Enemy, routed them several times, and General *Dupuy* had gained ten of their Cannon, but the *French* being still relieved with fresh Batallions, the *Dutch* Cavalry were so dispersed and broke as they could never be rallyed again, which has brought on them the bad Character of being the worst Horse in the Confederates Army, but the Infantry stood stoutly to it, though abandoned by their Horse, suffering the *French* Squadrons to come up within Pistol shot, and then let fly, with such a steddy aim, that the whole Squadron seemed to sink altogether into the Ground; And this they did so often as at Last they laughed at their Enemies, crying out, *Let them come on, we will give them their Belly full on't.*

Battle of *Fleurus*

Waldeck retreats

And the *French* were so dasht with the Execution done upon them, as they durst no more attack them, but suffered them to retreat in good order, without pursueing them.

"*Luxemburg* said, It was fit for Prince *Waldeck* "to remember the *French* Horse, and for himself "never to forget the *Dutch* Infantry.

Loss on both sides computed

The Battle was Bloody on both sides, The *Dutch* owning they lost four thousand six hundred upon the place, a great many Wounded, and near Three thousand Prisoners taken, besides a part of their Cannon: amongst the slain, were the Prince of *Saxon Malsburg*, the Count of *Stirum*, the Count *de Berlo*, one of the young Counts of *Nassaw*, the

Baron

Baron de Heide, and several Colonels, Captains and Inferior Officers. The *French* loss was computed to be twelve thousand killed, Wounded and taken Prisoners, though themselves would never own near that Number. *An.* 1690

The *Dutch* Recruited their Army with a great dale of Celerity, Count *Tilly* General of the Forces of *Leige*, joined them on the 22*d.* of *July* with Ten thousand Men; And soon after the Elector of *Brandenburg* joined them with his Forces, which made up the Army to Fifty five thousand strong. *Luxemburg* Recruited his Army also, very speedily, yet there was no more Action this Campaign, in *Flanders*: And so we will take notice how things went in *Germany*.

SECT. 14. The Emperour moves the Electoral Colledge, to make his Son Arch Duke *Joseph*, and King of *Hungary*, King of the *Romans*, which (with *Vnanimous* Consent) was agreed to. *Sect.* 14. *Germany.*

On the 18*th.* of *April*, the Brave and Famous Duke of *Lorrain* dyed suddenly of a Quinzie near *Lintz*. And within two days after dyed the *Dauphiness* of *France*. Duke of *Lorrain* dyes, and the *Dauphiness*.

The Duke of *Lorrain* being dead, the Emperour gives the Command of the Army to the Elector of *Bavaria* to whom, the Duke of *Saxony* joynes his Forces, heading them himself and his two Sons. Soon after, the Emperial Army Marched towards *Mentz*. The *Dauphin* (who Commanded the *French* Army on the *Rhine*) Marches with forty Thousand Men to the plain of *Strathission* on the *Rhine*, where he Encamped on the 16*th.* of *August* designing to open a passage into *Wirtemberg*, which project the Duke of *Bavaria* intended to prevent, and joyning the *Saxons*, the two Electors March straight towards the Enemy, and endeavoured to engage him to Fight, but he could not be moved (by all their

An. 1690. their endeavours) to hazard a Battle) And so the time was trifled away betwixt them without any memorable Action, that season.

Insurrection in *Catalonia*,

2. In the begining of this year happened a dangerous Insurrection in *Catalonia*, under pretence that they were affraied of being Invaded in their Priviledges, and complaining of the intolerable Impositions lying upon them, holding Correspondence, in the mean time, with the *French*, who promised them assistance. About two Thousand of them getting into a Body, seized on three or four Troops near *Barcelona*, and Committed several outrages in the Countrey about, but the Duke *de villa Hermoza* the Vice-roy sent out some Forces, which defeated them, and chased them to the Mountains; from thence, they sent to the Duke and begged his pardon, which was granted, so as all seemed to be prety quiet again; but soon after this, they broak out again, with greater force then before, and tho the Duke *de Noailles* made all the haste he could to joyn them, yet before he came, the Vice roy had so thresh't and dissipated them, as they were not able to make any Body, to joyn the *French* who had no other benefite by this revolt, then that they were got earlier to the field then the *Spaniard*, which gave them the opportunity of taking some Castles and smal Forts. But by the Moneth of *August* the Vice-roy having got together ten or twelve Thousand Men, Marched towards them, and used all means to draw them to a Battle, which they declined, retireing safe by the way of *Rousillon*; and so ended this Campaign without any farther Action, The Court of *Spain* being more taken up with the Jollities of the Kings Marriage with the Princess of *Newburg*, then with the cares and fatigues of a Campaign.

King of *Spain* Married.

Piedmont.

3. The Duke of *Savoy* having now actually ingaged with the Confederats, joyns his Troops with the

the *Milaneſe* Forces, and ſo makes up an Army near as ſtrong as Monſieur *Catinats*; and on the 17*th*. of *June*, he Encamped at *Calalarga*, near to *Catinat*, the *Po* being betwixt them. *An.* 1690.

On the 16*th*. of *July* both Armies Decamped, and moved towards *Carignan* the Duke taking the ſtart of the Enemy, ſent a ſtrong Detachment before, which poſſeſt themſelves of *Carignan*; and in a few hours after came the *French* indeavoureing to regain that Important place, but were repulſed and beaten off with the loſs of Monſieur *de Savon*, and many of their Men. *French* beaten at *Carignon.*

But the *French* received a greater blow in the Vallies of *Peudmont*; for they having three Thouſand Foot and ſix Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, Commanded by Monſieur *de Feuquieres*; at *Lucern*, Monſieur *de Lochet* [having with him three Thouſand of the *Piedmont* Militia, and a conſiderable party of *Vaudois*, and *French* Exiles] Attacked them, and beat them out of *Lucern*, and purſued them to *Briqueras*, putting their Infantry into the Town and Caſtle, and their Horſe and Dragoons to cover them. At *Lucern.* And at *Briqueras.*

But the *Vaudois* Attacked them ſo briskly, as they firſt routed the Horſe and Dragoons, and in a ſhort time drove the *French* both out of the Town and Caſtle, and purſued them as far as *Miſſion*, loſeing [all the while] but forty eight Souldiers and nine Officers: But the *French* loſt twelve Hundred, with ſeveral great Officers, beſides many wounded, who were carried in ſeventeen Waggons to *Pignerol*. Duke of *Savoy* beaten at *Salluſſes.*

But ſoon after this, *Catinat* pay'd them off ſoundly at *Saluſſes*, where on the 18*th*. of *Auguſt*, the Duke and he Joyned Battle, and after an obſtinat Fight for ſome hours, the Dukes Army betook themſelves downright to flight, many of them being drowned in the *Po* the Duke himſelf reteired with a part of his Tronps to *Carignan*, haveing loſt [as the *French* ſay

An. 1690. say] four Thousand Men, eleven great Guns, and all his Baggage the *French* losing only one Hundred and fifty, and four Hundred wounded.

The Duke [having put four Thousand Men into *Carignan*, and secured *Carmagnola*] retired to *Monclair*, to Recruit his Army, and to wait for the *German* Troops. Who coming up to him [together with some *Milaneze* Troops [he found himself near twenty Thousand strong, with which force, he Decamped from *Monclair*, the 16*th.* of *September*, and advanced towards *Catinat*, who stood his ground. Monsieur St *Ruth*, in the mean time reduced all *Savoy*, and brought them under the *French* Kings obedience, for which good service, he is made Governour of it, with an Annual Pension of four Thousand *Livers*.

Suza yeelded to *Catinat.*

Suza is a strong City, being so situat, as every King of *France* who intended an Invasion of *Italy* coveted the Possession of it, for it opened a passage out the *Dauphinate* into *Piedmont*.

This City, *Catinat* Besieges, and Count *de Laude* the Governour, having in it only seven Hundred Men, without any resistance Surrenders it, on Terms, to March to *Turin* with Armes and Baggage.

We gave you formerly an Account of the Duke of *Savoys* Alliance with the Emperour and *Spain*, Tho the Count *de Lateur*, his Envoy, had [in the main] concerted All affaires betwen the King of *England* and the States of *Holland*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, at the *Hague*, yet the Duke thought fit [on his late ill Successe] to send him to *England*, to Congratulate his Majesties Glorious Accession to the Crown, and to insinuat a more strict Alliance, and a greater confidence in, and dependence on his Majesties favour. And here we shall leave the Dukes Affaires, and Inspect into those of *Hungary*, in this year; where we shall find quite another face

face of things then we left them in, last year! *An.* 1690.

SECT. 15. Early this year, ten Thousand *Tartars* fel into *Albania*, Destroyeing all with fire and Sword, the Duke of *Holstein* who Commanded there, finding himself unable to cope with so great a force, kept himself [with all possible care] from Engadgeing, but the *Tartars* [being strengthened by the *Turks*] pursued, and at last surprized him, and forced him to Engage, and [tho he made a vigorous resistance] they over powering him with numbers, at last defeated him totally, killing no less then five Thousand *Germans*. *Sect.* 15. *Hungary.*

The Duke of *Holstein* defeated.

The *Tartars*, flushed with this successe, sixteen Thousand of them entered into *Wallachia* and over run all the Countrey with their accustomed Cruelty: General *Heusler* finding himself too weak to deal with them, was forced to reteire into *Transilvania*.

The *Tartars* over run *Albania*.

To comfort the Imperialists a little after these losses; The strong Garison of *Canissa* in the lower *Hungary*, being blocked up for almost two years, was surrendered to them.

Canissa yeelded to the Emperour.

The Prince of *Baden*, showed very much aversion to the service this Campaign, so as it was the first of *August* before he came to the Army, and when he came, the first news he met with, was that the Grand-Visier had laid Seige to *Nissa*, with thirty Thousand Foot and ten Thousand Horse; that the Serasquier had laid Seige to *Widin*, with ten Thousand Men: And Count *Teckeley* with near sixteen Thousand was entered *Transilvania*, given him by the Grand Signior, now that Prince *Abaffie* was dead: The Prince in all these straits, called and consulted a Counsel of War, wherein it was concluded that *Nissa* and *Widin*, should be laid a side and *Transilvania* relieved; but before he could get thither, *Teckeley* had possessed himself of almost the whole Cuntrey and surrounding *Heusler* and four Thousand *Germans*, being

Count *Teckeley* defeats General *Heusler*, and takes him. prisoner.

(being

An. 1690. (being all the Forces he then had] he killed the one half and took the rest Prisoners, not above three hundred of them who escaped death or servitude, *Heusler* himself being taken, and *Teckeley*, as a mark of his Victory, sent the Grand-Segnior, a great many Cullors and Kettle-drums.

Nissa yeelded to the *Turks*.

Now we return to *Nissa*, which was kept by Count *Guido* of *Starremberg*, and twenty five Hundred Souldiers, with abundance of resolute resistance for a long time, but he hearing of the defeat of *Heusler*, and of the Prince of *Badens* March to preserve *Transilvania*, and seing no hopes of any releif, and with all, his provisions growing very scarce, on the 8*th*. of *September* he Capitulated, and upon very Honourable Conditions, Surrendered: And after many Hardships and Hazards, [by the Enemies Breach of promise] he came to *Belgrade*, the 22*d*.

Widin yeelded to the *Turks*

The Garison of *Widin*, hearing of the loss of *Nissa*, Surrendered also, the 29*th*. of *September*.

Belgrad beleiged.

The Grand-Visier, soon after took *Semendria* by Storme, and put all to the Sword being nine Hundred, except the Lievetenent, who commanded, and a few other Officers; and on the first of *October* laid Seige to *Belgrade*, defended by Count *Aspremont*, and and six Thousand old *German* Souldiers, who behaved themselves Valiantly, and would have, doubtless, made a long debate, but for an unhapy accident, for a Bomb from the *Turks* Camp, lighting upon a Tower where the Magazin lay, set it on fire, which blowing up, killed above twelve Hundred of the Beleiged; and wounded a great many, threw down the Walls in several places, and almost ruined all the Houses, but which was worse, the fire took in other Magazins of Powder, so as the whole Town was all in one blaze, which caused such a confusion and desolation, as cannot be imagined, nothing to be seen but the sad spectacle of dead or dying Men; the

The *Turks* took hold of the Occasion, made a furious Assault, and tho they were repulsed several times, yet, over powering the Besieged by numbers they entered and took the Town, where six Thousand Gallant Men perished, The Duke of *Croy*, the Counts of *Aspermont* and *Archinto*, and some Officers with about six Hundred Men saved themselves and got over the *Danube* in Saiks, yet one of them being over loaded, sunk; and thus was the Famous City of *Belgrade* lost on the 18th day of *October* 1690. *An.* 1690 *Belgrade* taken by Storm.

From *Belgrad*, the Grand Visier sent *Amustapha*, *Bassa* of *Bosna* to Besiege *Essek*, who sat down before it on the 30th of *September*, the Duke of *Croy* and Count *Staremberg* haveing got into it a little before, who perceiving the *Bassa*'s confidence or ignorance, proceeding against the common Rules of Military Policy, on the 3d of *November* made a Sally with three Hundred Foot and 2r Thousand Horse, Attacked the Enemy, killed three Hundred and took five Cullors, which he sent to the Emperour, yet the *Turks* continued the Seige, till the Duke of *Croy* out-witted them by a stratagem, causing a great noise of Trumpets and Kettle-drums to be made in the night, a little distance from the Town which the *Turks* apprehended to be a Body of Men come to releive the Town and so they fled that same night in great terror and confusion, leaving their Cannon and Baggage behind them, *Essek* besieged. The Seige broak up.

To make the *Turks* some ammends for this disaster, they took *Lippa* in upper *Hungary*, and reinforced the Garisons of great *Waradin* and *Tames-Ware* with Men and Provisions, which had been Blocked up by the Imperialists, for a long time before. Prince of *Baden* beats *Teckely* out of *Transilvania*,

We left the Prince of *Baden* on his March to *Transilvania*, wherein he made so great expedition, and with so much secrecy; as he was up close with *Teckely*, e're he was aware, who finding himself too weak

DEFECTIVE ORIGINAL

An. 1690. weak to engage with the Prince, retreated to *Moldavia*, but in so great haste as he left a part of his Baggage behind him, and had near three hundered of his Reer Guard cut off. So as in a Trice, the Prince cleared all *Transilvania*; And leaving a good Body to secure the Province, under the Command of *Veterani*, on the 1*st.* of *November*, he separated his Army, and went himself to *Vienna*, where he received abundance of Honour, for that and other his good Services.

Poland The King makes an inroad into *Moldavia*

This Year the *Turks* and *Tartars* attempted hard to disunite the King of *Poland* from the Confederacy, but without success; And in the mean time, their Forces committed a Thousand disorders on the Frontiers of *Poland*. The *Pols* being nettled at this, drew a Body hastily together, pursued and overtook the Enemy, and charged them so vigorously that they were forced to repass the *Borysthenes*, when being got over and rallying again, and observing the *Pols* marching in disorder, and carelessly, they suddenly repass the River, attack them, and cut off Seventeen Companies of them, and making a second inroad in the Country, did a great deal of more mischief than at the former, this roused up the *Polish* Courage, once more, so as raising an Army of Five thousand Horse, Two thousand four hundred Dragoons, and Twelve thousand Foot, the first of *September* they past the *Neister* with their Artillery, and march in to *Moldavia*, where the King taking *Sockow*, the chief City of that Province, he furnished it with a Garison of Eight hundred Men, under the Command of General *Halstar*, and all needful Provisions, and so returned home.

And returns home

Venice *Napoli di Malvesia* surrendered to the *Venetians*

The *Sieur Cornaro*, being made Captain General of the *Venetian* Forces, in the place of *Morosini*, now *Doge*, he is ordered by the Re-publick to attack *Napoli di Malvesia* which they had blocked up of a long time

time before, thither he goes and purſues the matter with that induſtrious Application, that though the beſieged made a reſolute defence for a while, he forced them to Surrender, on the 12. of *Auguſt*, and with it, the entir conqueſt of the *Morea* to the Republick. In it he found Seventy three peice of Cannon, and a Hundred and thirty Chriſtian Slaves, now happily releaſed. An. 1690.

The Seaſon being fair, The Captain General bends his courſe towards *Vallona*, which is a ſtrong City in the Kingdom of *Macedon*, and arrived at it, the 12 of *September*, where the *Turks* made ſome oppoſition at their Landing, but were ſoon put to flight. *Vallona* taken by the *Venetians*

The *Turks*, to the Number of Six thouſand Foot and a Thouſand five hundred Horſe were encamped before *Vallona*, but on the approach of General *Spaar* with four thouſand Foot, and four hundred Horſe, they fled.

And ſo they began to Batter the Town with Cannon and Bombs from their Ships, and withal ſent a Summonds to the Governour to Surrender, who deſired time to conſider of it, till the next day, and on the Morrow, one being ſent with a ſecond Summonds, he found the Gates open, the *Turks* having quitted the Town in the Night, and ſo the Captain General took poſſeſſion of it that Day being the 19 of *September*: And in this place, this brave Man dyed, on the 1ſt. of *October* following: which the Senate being informed of, they appoint *Seignior Mocenigo* to ſucceed him. Death of Captain General *Carnaro*

The *Venetians* were not Victorious at Land only, this year but at Sea alſo. for General *Delphino* being ordered to convoy the Gariſon of *Napoli di Malvaſia*, to *Candi*, on the 18. of *Auguſt*, he was joined with Captain *Contarini*, who had Twelve Men of War, and Two Fireſhips with him; And on the 29th, he underſtood that the Admiral *Baſha*, who had with him, *Turks* beaten at Sea

An. 1690 him, 27 Gallies, 32 Ships, and 6 Galleons, was resolved to attack him. On the 7*th* of *September* he had a sight of the *Ottoman* Fleet, and on the 8*th*, he bore directly upon them, and engageing, a sharp Fight was maintain'd for a good while, in which Action, General *Delphino's* hand was shot off, which did not hinder him to keep his Station till the Fight was over, and at last, the *Turkish* Vessels being sore shattered, they were forced to flee to *Metelin*, And General *Delphino*, being unable to overtake them, steered away for the *Morea*.

This year, the differences about the *Franchises*, and other things done by the *French* Clergy as was esteemed in prejudice of the Holy Sea, are amicably composed between the two Courts of *France* and *Rome*; The *French* King making great Concessions on his part, to effect it; And the Old *Dad*, to make him a recompence, laid a design to reconcile the Emperour and *France*; But all his endeavours could never bring the Emperour to relinquish the Allyance he had so solemnly entered into, and so the project fell to the Ground.

Elector *Palatine* dyes

This Year, dyed the Elector *Palatine* in a good Old Age. The Princess of *Portugal* dyed also this same, which we will conclude with some Remarks on five considerable Battles fought, in each of which, there was something worth particular observation, *viz.*

The First, in *Transilvania*, where Treachery contributed as much to the Victory as Valour.

The Second, In *Flanders*, wherein Surprize had a great share.

The Third, At *Sea*, where only Number got the Advantage.

The Fourth, In *Ireland*, where Fortune declared in favour of true Merit and Prowess.

The

The Fifth, In *Savoy*, where want of good intelligence, gave the Victory to the *French*. An. 1690

CHAP. XVI. *Anno* 1691.

SECT. 1. Now we come to the Year 1691, in the beginning whereof, there was (at the *Hague* a famous Congress of the Confederats: Thither came the King of great *Britain*, who, in an excellent speech to the Princes and all other concern'd, encouraged and exhorted them all, unanimously to concurr, and speedily and effectually to prosecute that great Work, which they were now so deeply engaged in, promising his personal presence (with a considerable force) to assist them, in that laudable Enterprise. Congress at *Hague* King *Williams* Speech to the Princes

This Generous Speech did so animate the whole Assembly, as they freely and solemnly promised to follow his advice, and to contribute their Endeavours to that noble End.

The *French* King knowing of all this, resolved to be before hand with them, and in *March* he divides his formidable Army into two great Bodies, one of which he sent into *Savoy*, under the Command of *Catinat*, who on the 13 of *March*, invested *Nesce* (the *French* Fleet coming about at the same time, and lying before the City) from whence he sent three Batallions, who (before the 26. of that Moneth) took in *Villa Franca*, St. *Auspice*, and *Montalban*, all which surrendered, without making any great Resistance. three Garisons in *Savoy* taken by *Catinat* *Nice* besidged

On the 26. the Consuls of *Nice* [most treacherously] made a private Contract with *Catinat* for delivering up the City to him, on Condition that the Citizens should not be damnified, and should enjoy all their Priviledges and Immunities as formerly; all which *Catinat* engaged to perform; so as (notwithstanding the Governours outmost endeavours to the

An. 1691. the contrary) the *French* got poſſeſſion of the City, that very Night. but the Governour of the Caſtle ſtood out ſtoutly, till the 30. day, when unhappily his Powder Magazine took Fire and blowing up killed above five hundered of his Men, ſo as he was forced to Capitulate, and getting very Honourable Conditions, he and his Men ſurrendered the Caſtle, and marcht out on the 2*d*, of *Aprile*.

Betrayed and yeilded to Catinat

The *French* King with the other Body of his Army [formerly mentioned] beſeiges *Mons*, whether he came in perſon, on the 21 of *March*, and the Trenches being preſently opened, he proceeded with ſuch inceſſant and vigorous Application, as he forced the Governour to Capitulate, on the 8. of *Aprile*, being urged thereto by the Treacherous and Cowardly inhabitants, threatning (if he refuſed) to deliver both the Town and him alſo, to the *French*, ſo as he was neceſſitate to yeild, and he and his Men marched out on the 10*th*. of *April*.

Mons yeilded to the *French* King

SECT. 2. King *William* at this time, made a ſtep over to *England*, where he gave all neceſſary orders for the Reduction of *Ireland*, leaving the management thereof to Leivtenent General *Ginkle*; and ſoon after he returned to *Flanders*, to carry on the War there, where we leave him, and return to *Ireland*.

Ireland

Sect. 2.

Both Armies there, continued quiet, without any great Action all the Winter and Spring, In the beginning of *June*, *Ginkle* beſeiged *Baltimore*, which yeelded to him on the 10*th*.

From thence he Marched to *Athlone*, and on the 19*th*. his Van-guard beat the *Iriſh* from ſeveral out Ditches, into the *Engliſh* Town of *Athlone*, on the North-Eaſt ſide of the *Shannon* and on the 20*th*. they took it by Storm, many of the *Iriſh* being killed, and drowned in the River.

Then Bateries being planted on the 22*d*. the Cannon and Mortars began to play on the *Iriſh* Town and

and the Castle. The Seige was carried on with great industrie to the 30*th* day. The Besieged all the while making a resolute defence; And then a General Assault was made: The deepth and strength of the River, together with whole vollies of great and small shot from the Castle and the Town Walls, made the attempt amazingly dangerous, and deserving a perpetual Memory, all which difficulties, the *English* passed through with invincible Courage, and within less than an Hour made themselves Masters, of the Town, the Castle, and all the Trenches. Monsieur St. *Ruth*, General of the *Irish* Army, hearing of this, said, "It was impossible for the *English* to "attempt, or pretend to take a Town, and he so near "with an Army to succour it: But within a few dayes, he found (to his Greif and Ruine) the *English* durst and could do much more: for General *Ginkle* continuing at *Athlone* till the 10*th*. of *July*, for refreshing of his Men, on the 11. Marched towards the *Irish* Army, which was Encamped near to *Aghrim*, and observing their posture, and consulting, *Mackay*, *Talmish*, and the rest of the General Officers, resolved to give them Battle the next day, which Saint *Ruth* understanding seemed forward enough to engage, and that day made an encouraging Speech to his Army. *An* 1691. *Athlone* taken by General *Ginkle*

The Conclusion whereof was this. "He assured "them of King *James*'s loving and rewarding them; "of *Lewis* the Great, his protecting them; himself "to lead them on; of the Church to Pray for them; of Saints and *Angels* to Carresse them; "and in short, of their being made all Saints, and Holy *Mary* to lay them in her bosom.

On *Sunday*, the 12*th* of *July*, the *English* Army advanced upon the Enemy, but the way being rough and difficult, and all the Approaches and out-posts

An. 1691. being well guarded by the Enemy, the day passed away in skirmishes, till near 5 Aclock, and then followed a cloſs Engagement on all sides; The Battle was managed by both Generals with all the Martial Policy and good Conduct Imaginable, and prosecuted with no less courage and bravery, by the Souldiers, this being (without question) the sharpest Fight that happened during the whole course of this War, the *Irish* behaving themselves here with greater Gallantry then ever formerly, and where the *English* Valour was extended to the greatest degree of Glory imaginable. However, over passing the various Actions during the Fight, which were too tedious to relate here, The Victory (at last) fell to the *English*. Of the *Irish* there were no less then Seven thousand slaine on the spot; And of the *English*, six hundred Souldiers and seventy three Officers besides 960 Wounded, and many Officers. The *English* Army did not amount to full seventeen thousand Horse and Foot; whereas the *Irish* were twenty thousand Foot, and five thousand Horse and Dragoons.

Battle of *Aghrim.*

The *Irish* routed.

The *English* Army, having a few days allowed them for Refreshment, Marched on to *Galoway*, which [tho the Lord *Dillon* the Governour pretended to hold out resolutly) surrendered on Articles, on the 20*th* of *July*, and from thence they marched towards *Limrick*, where they arrived the 25*th* of *August* the Duke of *Tyrconnel* dying a few days before in that City. The Seige was carried on without any extraordinary Action on either side, except on the 22*d*. of *September*, The *English* Granadiers, sustained by four Regiments of Foot, made an attack on the Works that covered *Thomonds* Bridge, which the *Irish* defended resolutly, but in end the Granadiers beat them from their post and pursued them to the Town Gate, where the Officer Commanding, (fearing

Galoway yeelded.

Limerick besieged

Duke of *Tyrconnel* dyes.

(fearing the *English* would enter pell mell with the *Irish*) pull'd up the draw Bridge, and so left them to the mercy of the *English* Granadiers, who killed and took the most part of them. An. 1691.

The *English* by this means getting footing on the south side of the Town, and the River cut off all communication between the *Irish* Cavalry and the Town, by which the Besieged were so much discouraged, as on the 23*d*. of *September* they beat a Parlie, and the next day Leivtenant General *Sarsfield* and Major General *Wachop* came out to the General, and desired a Cessation for 3 days, which was granted, in which time, the Articles were concerted and agreed on, and on the 1*st* of *October* they were signed, The Sum whereof was. "That not only *Limerick* "but all other Garisons and Forts in the Possession of "the *Irish*, in *Ireland* should be surrendered; and "that so many of the *Irish* Army as had a mind to "go for *France*, should have free leave. And so General *Ginkle* taking Possession of *Limerick*, in effect ended the War in *Ireland*. *Limerick* yeelded.

Those who went to *France*, on their arrival received a Consolatory Letter from King *James* (directed to Leivtenant General *Sheldon* their Commander, to be communicated) "Giving them hearty "thanks for their faithfull services in *Ireland*, and "promising [when in a Capacity] to confer such "marks of his favour on them, as might be suitable "to their Merits. King *James*'s letter to the *Irish* in *France*.

Sect. 3. SECT. 3. There was no Action in *Scotland* this year worth mentioning. Neither was there any thing extraordinary happened at Sea, tho the Fleets on each side were very powerfull. The *French* had a designe of Intercepting our *Turky* Fleet, which was very rich, but providence brought them all safe into *Kinsale*, whereof the brave Admiral *Russel*, [now Earl of *Oxford*] being informed, he took Our *Turky* Fleet comes safe home.

An. 1691 special care to convoy them all in to their several Harbours in *England*; And then with the Grand Fleet, set Saile in quest of the Enemy, whom he understood to be lying at *Bel-Isle*, but so secured as it was Impossible to attack them, and therefore he returned towards the Coast of *England*; where we will leave him for a while and see where King *William* was all this while.

Waldeck attacked by *Luxemburg* near *Cambrun.*

We left Him in *England* towards *May* last, but he quickly returned to *Flanders*, and put himself on the Head of the Confederate Army, which was somewhat stronger then the *French* in Foot, but weaker in Horse; And tho his Majesty did all he could to bring Monsieur *Luxemburg* to an Engagement, yet all would not do, and so marching the Army towards *Aeth*, the 16*th.* of *September* he went to *Loo*, leaving Prince *Waldeck* in the command, who leaving *Aeth* on the 17*th.* marched towards *Bonair*. *Luxemburg* laid hold on this opportunity, and marching with a considerable Body of the best Horse in *France* on the 19*th.* came up with *Waldecks* Reer-Guard near *Cambrun*, by which the Confederate Forces were surprized, expecting no such thing.

Prince *Waldeck* lost an thousand in this Action.

However Prince *Waldeck* drawing up with all the hast he could, made head against the Enemy, the *French* Kings Housholl attacked the first lyne, and put them to a retreat, and the 2*d.* lyne also, but at length the Princes Cavalry rallying and coming up, the *French* thought fit to retire, having killed an thousand Men in this Action, with the loss of five hundred of their own. And this concluded the Campaign in *Flanders*.

Catalonia.

In *Catalonia*, The Duke of *Noailles* advancing with a part of the *French* Army to *Beleen*, sent Lievtenent General *Chazeron* with the rest, to besiege

Urgel yeelded to the *French.*

Urgel, garison'd with a thousand five hundred *Spaniards*, all of the regular Troops, which place in a short

short time, they basely surrendered, the whole Officers and Souldiers being made *Prisoners* of War. And if the *Spaniards* behaved so dastardly at Land, they did little better at Sea, when they could not prevent the Mareschal *d' Estrees* Bombarding of *Barcelona* for two days together, which brought a terrible desolation in the City. *An.* 1691.

On the upper Rhine, the *French* attackt *Algesheim*, five or six Leagues from *Mentz*, which, after some resistance they took. And soon after, passing the Rhine, they took the Town of *Portzheim*, in the Marquisat of *Baden Dourlach*, with which, and taking of another small place called *Genbach*, and ravaging a part of *Juliers*, was all their Summers Work on that side. The Duke of *Saxony* General of the Emperial Army, doing nothing considerable all this Campaign. The *French* prevail on the upper Rhine

In *Italy*, The *French* having taken *Nice* in the spring soon after they took *Villana* also, from thence *Catmat* marched, and beseiged *Carmagnola*, nine Miles from *Turin*. *Savoy* *Villana* yeilded to the *French*

The Trenches were opened the 8. of *June*, and three Attacks formed, which were carryed on with that vigour, as the Garison Capitulated to march out with their Armes, and to be convoyed safe to *Turin*. Which was nosooner done, but the Marquess *de Feuquieres* was commanded with a strong detatchment of Horse, Foot and Dragoons, to invest *Coni*, a place naturally strong and furnished with above a thousand two hundred Men. Also *Carmagnola*

Feuquieres hearing of Three thousand *Spaniards* on their March to relieve *Coni*, attacks them smartly, where many were slain on both sides, but at last the Relief got in, and presently it was beseiged again with Fourteen thousand *French* Commanded by Monsieur *de Bullond*, who hearing Prince *Eugine* of *Savoy* was coming with Four thousand Horse *Coni* besiedged. And Relieved

An. 1691. Horse and Six thousand Foot to relcive it, he broke up in confusion, leaving one Cannon three Mortars, great store of Bombs, Pouder, and other Warlike Amunition and many sick Men, but for this good Service, *Catinat* had orders to seize and secure him.

Montmelian yeilded to the *French*

By this time the Duke of *Bavaria*, with Eight thousand *Germans*, comes up, on which *Catinat* repasses the *Po*, and sends the Marquess *de Hoquincourt* to beleige *Montmelian*, who took it a trice, but the Castle held out still. The Dukes of *Savoy* and *Bavaria* did what they could to draw *Catinat* to a Battle, which he altogether declin'd: And passing the *Po*, Prince *Eugine* invested *Carmagnola*, on the 17 of *September* and on the 8, of *October* the Garison Capitulat, and surrendered on Honourable Terms.

Carmagnola taken by Prince *Eugine*

Montmelian Fortress yeilded to *Catinat*

Notwithstanding this, *Catinat* has orders to attack the Fortress of *Mountmelian*, which he did on the 16 of *November*, wherein conflicting both with the rigour of the Season, and a desperat Enemy, he overcame all with that patience and constancy, as the Fortress was Surrendered to him on the 22*d*, of *December*, upon Honourable Terms, by which place, the *French* became entire Masters of all the Dutchy of *Savoy*.

Hungary

Sect. 4. SECT. 4. In *Hungary*, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* headed the Imperial Army near *Peter Waradin*, from thence, in *August* he marched towards the Enemy, who encamped at *Semoin* on the Save, where he used all means to draw them out of that fastness, wherein they were so securely Encamped, with a hundred and fifty peices of Cannon all mounted on Batteries, which seing he could not effect, he retreated towards *Salankemen*; The *Turks* thinking he fled, pursue him, which pleased him very well; On the 18. of *August*, he posted his Army on all the rising

Prince of *Baden* worsted by the *French*

rising Hills about *Salankemen*. By this time the *Turkish* Army was come pretty near; and in the mean time *Buquo's* Regiment of Dragoons, being detacht to secure two hundred Wagoons, who were coming from *Peter Waradin*, was surrounded by the Enemy, and after a valiant resistance, were all killed and taken: and the same day, the Recruits of *Hoffkirken* and *Caprara's* Regiments, fell under the same misfortune, all the Women, Baggage, Waggons, and Led-horses were lost, with two hundred Waggon load of Provisions, and twelve hundred Oxen that drew them. In the mean time, the Prince observed that the Enemy were posted on much more advantagious Ground than his own Army, and finding a necessity, either of hazarding to attack them in their Camp, or starving in the place, his Provisions being almost exhausted, he generously resolved on the former, and on the next day being the 19 of *August*, he put all things in order, to the best advantage. An. 1691.

The great battle at *Salankemen*.

The Prince draws out his Army, and with undaunted Courage marches on and attacks the Enemy who received him with great resolution. It was near 3 in the afternoon, before the Armies were fully Engaged, but once Engaged there was Bloody work on all sides till night came on, about which time the *Turks* being over powered with downright force and fury, fell in disorder, and in short, betook themselves to flight; the Christians pursued them till it fell dark, and all next day, killing a great many who had hid themselves in the Boggs, and amongst the rushes, and then possessed themselves of the feild of Battale, and of all their Tents. Cannon, Baggage. Amunition, and all other Provisions.

The *Turks* routed.

The loss on both sides was very great, the Conquerors themselves owning that they had near seven thousand killed and wounded. and among them, many

An. 1691. many good Officers: But of the *Turks*, they reckoned no less then eighteen thousand killed in the Battle; and almost all their Officers were killed, wounded, and taken *Prisoners*; And to compleat the Victory, not only the Serasquer *Basha* and the Capital *Aga* of the *Janisaries*, were found amongst the slain, but the Grand-Vizier *Cupergli* also, who was the most accomplisht person in all the Ottoman Empire,

The Grand Vizier killed and eighteen thousand *Turk*.

After this, General *Caprara* took *Lippa*; And in *Sclavonia*, The Duke of *Croy* took *Broda*, *Grandisca*, *Posega*, and *Bagaros*, so as all *Sclavonia*, became intirely reduced under the Emperours obedience. Yet at great *Waradin* Seige, they had not so good successe, for tho the Imperial Troops attackt it with much Vigour, yet they could not prevail against it, so as [after all] they were forced to turn the Seige into a Blockade, with which ended the Campaign in *Hungary*.

Several towns taken, all *Sclavonia* reduced to the Emperours obedience.

During which time, Sir. *William Hussey*, the King of *England's* Embassador at the Ottoman Port was Negotiating a Peace, betwen the two Empires, tho with little appearance of Successe.

We do not find any thing done this year by the *Venetians*, worth mentioning.

The King of *Poland* marched his Army, twenty thousand strong, once more into *Moldavia*, designing to march that way, as far as *Budziack*: But he had not marched far into *Moldavia*, till he heard a great body of *Tartars* were not far from him; against whom, he marched, but they retreated so fast as he could not overtake them; so he marched to *Jassi* [which the Hospodar had quitted] and took possession of it.

King of *Poland* marches into *Moldavia*.

He took also, *Roman*, *Nimick*, and *Novseran*; And the Season being now far spent, retreated homeward with his whole Army.

On

On the first of *February* this, year dyed *Alexander*, the 8*th* Pope of *Rome*, after he had sit in the Holy Chaire 15 Months and 21 Dayes: To whom succeded *Pignatelli* the Cardinal being then 76. years and 4 moneths old, taking on him the Name of Innocent the 12. *An.* 1691.

Remarkables on this year 1691.

Pope *Alexander* the 8*th* Monsieur *Louvois* Duke of *Saxonie* all die.

On the 16*th* of *July*, dyed the Cheif Minister and Secretary of State in *France* Monsieus *Louvois*.

And on the 22*d*. of *September* dyed at *Tubing*, *John George*, Elector of *Saxony*. he had by *Anna Sophia*, daughter of *Fredrick* the 3*d*. King of *Denmark*, *John George* the 4*th*. who was born on the 17*th*. of *October*, 1668. And *Fredrick Augustus*, who (by his Brothers death, without Heirs) became Elector of *Saxony*, and now chosen King of *Poland*.

CHAP. XVII. *Anno* 1692

SECT. 1. We begin this year 1692. [conform to our former method] with our Affairs at home. The King having setled all matters with the Parliament, according to his own mind, on the 5*th*. of *March*, he Adjourn'd them to the 12*th*. of *April*, and so he went to *Holland*, where he Landed the 16*th*. of *March*, and after some stay at the *Hague*, he went to *Loo*, and thence to the Army. *Sect.* 1.

The King goes to *Holland*,

After the Kings departure, the Queen had some notice of an Invasion intended from *France* on which, she ordered the hastning out of the Fleet, stopt the Forces designed for *Flanders*, with whom [and some other Troops] she ordered a Camp to be formed near *Portsmouth*.

The late King had at that time a considerable Army posted on the Coast of *Normandy*, ready to be Embarked so soon as the *French* Fleet could come up to receive them. But in the mean time, the *French* King sent orders to Monsieur *Tourville* to Fight the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets. which accordingly he did, tho

An. 1692 tho he had better let them alone, for on the 19*th.* of *May* he Engaged with Admiral *Ruſſel*, who Fought him all day, and Bang'd him ſo ſoundly, as he forced him to flee before night, and purſuing him, on the 21*ſt* Sir. *Ralph de Lavalie* brunt *Tourvilies* own ſhip, the Royal Sun, carrying 104 Guns. The Admirable, of 102 Guns, the Conquerant, of 80 and 3 more of a leſſer Rate. And on the 22*d.* Admiral *Ruſſet* himſelf at *La-Hogue*, burnt 13 men of War, beſides ſeveral tranſport ſhips of great burthen.

Admiral *Ruſſel* beats the *French* Fleet.

This was the greateſt blow that ever the *French* got at Sea; and the Action was the more Glorious being done in ſight of the *French* and *Iriſh* Camp, ready to Invade us. This diſaſter moved King *James* to write a ſad Letter to his Brother of *France*, condoling the misfortune, occaſioned by his bad ſtars.

This loſs at Sea, the *French* King reſolves to make up at Land, and in order thereto layes Seige to *Namur* on the 22*d.* of *May*, himſelf being preſent, and carryed on the ſame with the outmoſt Application. The Confederate Army being then equally ſtrong with the *French*. King *William* uſed his outmoſt endeavours to relieve the Town, but partly by the extraordinary Caution of *Luxemburg* who covered the Seige, and more eſpecially by an exceſſive Rain falling for ſeveral days, his endeavours were fruſtrated; And ſo on the 30*th*, of *June*, Town and Caſtle and all fell into the *French* Hands.

Namure beſeidged *Flanders*

And yeilded to the *French* King

SECT. 2. The King lying at *Hall* with the Army, on the 1*ſt*. of *Auguſt*, he was joined by the *Hanover* Troops, being Eight thouſand, all fine Men. And hearing the *French* Army were Encamped between *Enghein* and *Steenkirk*, he reſolved to attack them.

This Enterpriſe bore a proſpect of ſo great difficulty

ficulty and imminent danger, as no Man durſt have attempted, but he who has alwayes dared (ſlighting difficulties and dangers) to attempt any thing that Juſtice and Honour prompted him to. And who in all his Actions hitherto, has manifeſted himſelf a greater ſtranger to that natural paſſion of fear, than any of this Age, or recorded in former. And though we have an old Adage, *Audaces fortuna juvat*, yet here it fail'd. For in this Engagement, though there was nothing wanting in the prudent Conduct of a politick and Magnanimous General, nor in the vigorous endeavours of a brave and reſolute Souldiery, yet the Event proved not ſo Succeſsful as ſo Heroick an undertaking might have expected. My Author has given a particular relation of the wonderful Exploits of that day, which (being both intricate and prolix) I overpaſs, referring the curious Reader, to a full ſatisfaction from the Original. *An.* 1692 Battle at *Enghem*

I only make this Remark on the whole, the attack was carryed on and maintained all the day, with that admirable courage and conſtancy, as if *Bouffler* had not come in the Evening with his freſh Troops of Dragoons; in all probability King *William* would have gone off with ſo famous a Victory as would have ecclipſed the ſplendor of the greateſt of his former Actions. However he made an orderly, Honourable and ſafe Retreat, (the *French* not daring to purſue him) and came with the Army to *Hall*, next Morning early; To which retreat, the *French* King himſelf has given a Teſtimony, much to the Honour of King *William*. King *William* Retreats

In this Fight were killed of King *Williams* Army about Two thouſand, and Three thouſand Wounded, of whom Eight or Nine hundred were taken Priſoners. And here were Killed, the brave General *Mackay*, Sir *John Lanew*, Sir *Robert Douglaſs* Collonel *Mackey* killed, and Sir *Robert Douglas*

An. 1692. and Collonel *Hodges* and Sir *John Lanier*

Collonel *Hodges*, and many other brave Officers, of the several Nations.

The loss of the *French* was not particularly known to us, but one of their Officers told afterwards, that it rather exceeded ours, and probably it had been much greater, had not *Millevoix* (a Servant of the Duke of *Bavaria's*) given *Luxemburg* intelligence of the Kings design, whereof being convict'd he was fairly Hang'd for his Labour

Sieur Granvale Executed

Upon the 11*th*. of *August*, The *Sieur Granvale*, by name *Bartholemew d' Liniere*) was brought to his Tryal, before a Council of War, the Earl of *Athlone*, *Ginkle*, being president; for conspiring and intending the Assassination of the King of great Britain. Which being sufficiently proven against him by his Associats, *Du mont*, and *Leefaale*, who both discovered it, he was found guilty, and sentenced by the Council of War, to be Drawn, Hang'd and Quarter'd, which was Executed accordingly in the Camp, the 13. of *August* 1692, his Tryal is remarkable.

There happened little more of importance in *Flanders*, this Campaign, but the Governour of *Huy's* surprising a strong party of the *French*, killing a great many, and taking Four hundred Prisoners; And the Bombing of *Charleroy*, by the *Mareshal de Boufflers*.

In *England*, The Queen and Council ordered the Forces Encamped at *Portsmouth*, formerly mentioned, to be embarked, on the 3*d*. of *August* under the Command of the Duke of *Leinster*, who on the 5*th*. set Sail, and went to Sea, where roaming for a few days, acted nothing; and returned to *England*; which the King hearing of, sent orders for them to be transported immediatly to *Flanders*, where they Landed the 1*st*. of *September*, they possest themselves of *Dixmude* and *Furnes*, and began to fortify them, but towards the

the end of the Year, they were both quitted to *Bouflers* by Count *Horne*, which the King resented so much, that the Count, sinking under the weight of the Kings displeasure, did not live long after. An. 1692.

Sect. 3. Duke of *Witemburg* defeated and taken

SECT. 3. The *Margrave* of *Bareith*, and *Landgrave* of *Hass Cassel*, Commanded the Imperial Forces on the upper Rhine, this Campaign: And the Duke *de Lorge*, the *French*; The *Landgrave* laid Seige to *Eberemburg* with a part of the Army, but in a few days the *Margrave* sent him word, that *De Lorge* was advancing, which required the rejoining of their Forces; And the Duke of *Witemburg* coming up to join them with Four thousand Horse, the *French* surprised him in a Misty Morning, defeated his party killed near a Thousand Men, and took many Prisoners, and the Duke himself, and sent him to *Paris*. And ravaged all his Country at their pleasure: And forced the *Landgrave* of *Hass-Cassel*, to raise his Seige at *Eberemburgh*. Yet before the end of the Year, the *Landgrave* was quits with the *French*, who had laid Seige to *Rhemsfeld*, a place of great importance, could they have carryed it, for with great speed he marched thither, and forced them to quite it with Dishonour.

Savoy.

2. Having now run thro the Efforts made by the *French*, on the *Flemish* and *German* side let us see what is doing in *Savoy*, all this while. The *French* having pretty good successe there, last year, were contented to be on the defensive only, this year.

Duke of *Savoy* Invades the *Dauphinate*.

The Duke of *Sovoy*, in the Month of *July*, marches into the *Dauphinate* with twenty thousand Men, where having pillaged *La Roche*, *Chantelouve*, and some other Villages; he marches to *Ambran*, which on the 5*th* day after surrendered to him upon Articles.

From thence he marched to *Guillestre*, which after a brisk Seige of about 9 days, yeelded upon Articles, here he

An. 1692. he got 20 peice of Cannon, and the City granted him forty thousand Livers Contribution; besides sixty thousand Livers in Gold of the *French* Kings Money, which he got in the hands of the Treasurer. From thence he marched to *Gap*, a City upon the Frontiers of *Provence*, which on the first Summons, surrendred.

Takes some Towns.

Fals sick, and returns home.

He designed the taking of *Brianson* and *Quieras*, but the smal Pox taking him broke all his Measures and hindred his keeping of what he had Conquered in the *Dauphinate*, so as his Army plundering all the Countrey, and burning and destroying what they could not carry away, returned home, and so ended this Campaign.

Sect. 4. *Hungary.*

SECT. 4. The Emperour encouraged with the late great Victory at *Salankemen*, thought fit now to attack Great *Waradin*, which had been Blocked up for some years past, and appoints General *Heusler* for that service, who arrived at the place about the end of *April*, and pushed on the Seige with great vigour, to the 30*th* of *May*, throwing in an infinite number of Bombs, and the same day sprung a mine to good purpose, he then sent a threatning Summons to the *Aga*, who answered, he would perish in the defence of the Place, yet on the 2*d*. of *June*, when he saw all things prepared for a General Assault, he beat a Parley, and agreed on Articles, and surrendered. After which, the General took a smal Garison on the *Danube*, caled *Pescabara*: And this was all the service was performed on that side, during this Campaign.

Great *Waradin* taken by *Heusler*

also, *Pescabara.*

Venice.

This year, on the 18*th* of *July*, the *Venetians* laid Seige to *Canea*, in the *Isle* of *Candia*, the gaining whereof, they had good hopes at first, but by the great policie and valour of the *Basha* of *Retimo*, both their hopes and endeavours were frustrate, in so much as they were forced to leave it, *re-infecta*, and

and Sailed away towards *Napoli di Malvasia*. An. 1692

This (with some Incursions of the *Turks* into the *Venetians* Territories) made the Senate very uneasie so as they began to think of a new Captain General; And this Trust and Honour, they unanimously devolved on the Serene *Doge*, *Morosini*, who had formerly served the *Republick* so successfully, and which nothing but his great age made him unwilling to accept off. *Morosini* made Captain General again.

As for the *Polish* Army, they made a shift to get into the Feild in *September*, and in *October* they Blocked up *Caminiec*. And so, for this Campaign, *exeunt*.

This year dyed the Famous *Robert Boyl* Esquire a Philosoper of a particular and extraordinary Character; And yet he was so far from Atheism, that is too usual for such Speculative heads, as he lived and dyed a sincere Christian, whereof he gave a convincing Testimony at his death, by the Legacie he left to have a Monthly Sermon Preached against Athism. Mr. *Robert Boyl* dyed this year.

On the 7*th* of *June*, happened a terrible Earthquake in the *Island* of *Jamaica*, in the Town of *Port-Royal*, the cheifest of the *English* Plantations, and the greatest Mart in that part of the World: the Town was intirely ruined, with the loss of fifteen hundred people. Earthquake in *Jamaica*.

And on the 8*th* of *September* we had a touch of it in *England*, but did little hurt, blessed be GOD.

On the 24*th* of *December*, dyed the Serene Electoress of *Bavaria*, in *Vienna* 25 years old. The Elector of *Bavaria* and Prince *Waldeck* dyes.

This year also, dyed the Valiant Prince *Waldeck*. And this year, the Duke of *Hanover* a Protestant Prince is Constituted the 9*th* Electorate of the Empir.

CHAP. XVIII. *Anno* 1693.

SECT. 1. In *Britain* and *Ireland*, things went well be- *England*.

An. 1693. between the King and all his Parliaments, for *Scotland* and *Ireland* appeared very forward in all matters tending to the Common good and safety, and to the Kings Honour and Satisfaction; and the Parliament of *England* came nothing short of the Kings expectation and desires, passing many Acts, and laying on taxes and all for raising of Money for carrying on the War against *France*. For all which, the King gave them hearty thanks, and Prorogued the Parliament to the 2*d*. of *May*, and then he went to *Holland*.

But before he went, he laid aside Admiral *Russel* (for causes to himself best known) and constituted *Henry Killigrew* Esquire, Sir *Ralph Delavalle*, and Sir. *Clovesley Shovell*, Commanders of the Fleet this Summer.

The *Smyrna* Fleet attacked by the *French*.

This year, our *Smyrna* Fleet, outward bound, consisting of near four hundred Saile, of several Nations, under the Conduct of Sir. *George Rook* with a Squadron of 25 Men of War, were attack't by the whole *French* Fleet. And tho Sir *George* neglected nothing of the duty of an expert and resolute Captain, for the safty of these under his protection, yet being over matched by a greater force, he could not prevent a great damage to the Fleet, of whom the *French* burnt 17. and took 32 Merchant Men. And 2 *Dutch* Men of war. And soon after Sir *George* brought his Squadron, and many Merchant Ships, safe in to *Kinsale* in *Ireland*.

Sect. 2. *SECT.* 2. The *French* Army in *Flanders* this year did exceed ours in number, very much, the Troops of *Leige* being on their march to joyne the King; *Luxemburg* sent out a strong Detachment, which surprizing them in the hollow ways, charged them smartly, and forced Count *Tilly* (who commanded them) to retreat towards *Maestricht*.

Huy taken by the *French*.

This encouraged *Luxemburg* to lay Seige to *Huy*, which he invested the 9*th*. of *July*, and in few days had

had it surrendered to him. Which the King hearing of, and fearing *Luxemburg* might attempt *Leige*, being not far from it, he sent ten Batalions, who with great difficulty got into the Place. *Luxemburg* made as tho he had a design on *Leige*, but he had a greater design really in his head, for knowing the King had sent off the Duke of *Wertemberg*, and several other considerable Detachments, he resolved on no less then attacking the King in his Camp; his Army at this time being thirty five thousand stronger then the Kings Army. And with all carried the matter so close, as (tho the King sent out several parties to observe the Enemies motion he could get no certain Intelligence, till himself, *Bavaria*, and some other Officers took Horse and went out, and were not far till they met with *Luxemburgs* van-Guard, and found that his whole Army were on their march towards the Kings Camp. Which made him presently draw up the Army in Battle Aray to oppose the Enemy. An. 1693 *Luxemburg* approaches the Kings Camp.

Night coming on, the King caused a slight Breastwork to be cast up before the Foot from the Right Wing to the Left. And being on Horse-back all the Evening, not only giving all necessary orders, but seeing them Executed, he ordered his Coach to come to the Rear of *Stanley*'s Regiment, wherein he reposed himself about 2 hours; and early next Morning, sent for Doctor *Menard*, one of his Chaplains, to come into the Coach, to Pray with him, sutable to the occasion. A Rare Example.

By Sun rising, the *French* were drawn up within Cannon shot of the Kings Camp, being the 19th. of *July*; Our Cannon play'd on the *French* furiously and made a great slaughter, which they indured with great constancy, till about 6 Aclock, and then they made a movement towards our Retrenchments, at which time, the Batalions and Squadrons from all Battle at *Landen*.

An. 1693. sides, advanced and engaged. And it is certainly more easie for a judicious Reader to imagine, than for any Man to relate the Bloody work was there. But that terrible day drawing to an end, after the Confederate Army had done all that was possible for brave Men to do being overpowred with numbers they were at last forced to give ground, and to quit the Feild of Battle to the Enemy, tho it was purchast at a costly and Bloody Rate.

The *French* keep the feild.

The Providence of GOD preserved the King, Miraculously being shot throw his Peruque and throw his Cloaths in several places; his very Enemies beheld his wonderful Courage, with admiration, and it was a common saying amongst them. "They "wanted but such a King to make them Masters of Christendom; And the Prince of *Conti* in his Letter to the Princess wis Wife (being Intercepted) "Sayes he saw the King every where present where "there was any Action, Exposing his Person to "the greatest dangers, and that surely, so much "Valour, very well deserved the quiet Possession of "the Crown he wore.

Loss on both sides Computed.

As to the loss on both sides, it is variously reported, the *French* affirming our loss to be twenty thousand, but it really appeared at the review of the Confederate Army, soon after, there were not missid above five or six thousand, killed wounded and taken. And for the loss on the *French* side it was past all doubt they had above two thousand Officers killed and wounded, and few less then eighteen thousand Souldiers, which may the rather be credited, first because of *Luxemburgs* not pursuing the Victory (which certainly he would not have forborn if he had been in a condition) and next because of the great Recruits sent him from the Sea Coast, and by *Boufflers* from the *Rhine*, before he laid Seige to *Charleroy*. Which he did on the 3*d* of

of *August*. And tho the Garison held out with more true courage than any other Town in *Flanders* had done since the War began, yet, seeing no appearance of any relief, they were necessitat to Capitulat and getting Honourable Conditions, they Surrendred, on the 11*th* of *October*. *An.* 1693. *Charleroy* yeelded to the *French*.

This was not the only Town the *Spaniards* lost this year, for on the 29 of *May* the *French* beseiged *Roses* be Sea and Land, and carry on the Seige with that forwardness, as the Town was surrendered to them on the 5*th*. of *June*. And *Roses* also

The *Germans* were so slow this Spring, and the *French* so forward, that the Latter passed the Rhine at *Philipsburg*, and on the 18. of *May*, the Marquess *de Chamills* with Twenty thousand Men invested *Heidelburg*, which (being in no posture for defence, and a division also happning between the Inhabitants and Souldiers, which put all in Confusion) was forced to surrender at discretion of the Victors. *Heidelburg* taken and burnt by the *French*

Soon after this, The *Dauphine* joined the Army which was Seventy thousand strong; and having taken by storm, the Castle of *Zwengenberg*, he crossed the *Neckar* the 26 of *July*, and marched towards the Prince of *Badens* Camp, near *Flein*: The Prince being far fewer in number, put himself in a defensive posture. On the 31, the *Dauphine* advanced with his whole Army, and having raised some Batteries, ordered all the Cavalry and Four thousand Granadeers to force the Entrenchments, and to encompass the left wing of the Princes Camp. But at two a Clock, when the Prince expected that the *French* would have fallen briskly upon him, they drew off, and repassed the *Neckar*, with some loss. Nor did the *Dauphine* any thing more of moment only he put a Garison into *Stugard*, and sending one detachment to *Charleroy* under *Boufflers*, and another into *Piedmont*, he returned in *August* to *Versailles*. *Dauphins* bravade.

An. 1693. *Sect.* 2. SECT. 2. The *Duke* of *Savoy* being recovered of his late Sickness joined his Army, which was pretty strong, and presently laid seidge to *Pignerol* and took the Fort of St. *Bruget* that covered it, with the loss of a Thousand five hundred Men; But the Town made so obstinate resistance, as it was debated, whether they should raise the Seige, or Bomb the Town; In the mean time, *Catinat* being reinforced with the Troops sent him from the Rhine descended into the Plains of *Marsiglia*. The Duke of *Savoy* fearing he had a design on *Turin*, quit the Seige of *Pignerol*, and marched towards him, whereon followed a Bloody Battle, on the 4*th*. of *October*, The particulars whereof, the States of *Hollands* Resident, then at *Turin*, sent to the States, by his Letter, dated the 5*th*. of *October*, "Wherein (with "many other remarks on the Fight) he highly com- "mends the valour of the King of great *Britains* Sub- "jects Commanded by the valiant Duke of *Schomberg*, "who was killed there, and two parts of three of "his Regiments, and eighteen of his Officers were "taken many of them mortally Wounded: He "names many other brave Officers, Killed and "Wounded there, but gives no account of the "numbers of Men Killed, on either side. only he "says it was beleived the *French* loss was fully as "great as ours. However, the *French* had the Vi- "ctory, for the Dukes Army was forced from the "Feild of Battle, and retreated to *Turin* and *Moncalier*. About this time there were some surmises, and a suspition of the King of *Polands* inclination to clap up a peace with the Port, instigated by the *French* King, but it did not appear.

Duke of *Savoy* besiges *Pignerol*

Raises his Seige and marches to *Marsiglia*

Battle of *Marsiglia*

Schomberg killed

The *French* Victors

Belgrade besiedged by the Duke of *Croy*

This Year, The Duke of *Croy* had the cheif command of the Imperial Army, with which about the latter end of *July*) he laid seige to *Belgrade*, which was carryed on with aboundant Courage and Reso- lution

lution (both of the Assaliants and Defendents) till the 7 *h.* of *September*, on which day, the Besiegers made a general and furious assault, but were repulsed, with great loss. And the General being informed that the Grandvisier was on his March towards him with Eighty thousand Men, he broke up the Seige and made his Retreat, without any loss. And so the Campaign terminated for this Year, on that side. *An.* 1693. The Seige raised

Return we now to *England*, So soon as the King came from *Holland* he discovered a great dislike of the Sea proceedings that Summer, and presently restored Admiral *Russel* to his Command of the Fleet, "And in his Speech to the Parliament, on the 7*th*, "of *November*, he extenuated the disadvantages at "Land, which was to be imputed to the far greater numbers of the Enemy; but the miscarriages "at Sea, he resented extremely, and threatned those "who had neglected their Duty, with severe punishment; But withal told them of the extraordinary provisions a making by the *French* for the "next Campaign, wherof the States of *Holland* taking notice, had ordered suitable preparations to be "made on their part, which he desired the House of "Commons to take into consideration, hoping they "would concert and settle all matters, with that "speed and diligence, as so weighty and important "Affaires required. *England* The Kings Speech to the Parliament

The House of Commons came quickly to a resolution of complying with his Majesties desire, for encreasing the Forces both by Sea and Land.

Bembow's Bombing and Burning some part of St. *Malos*, about this time, gave some sort of satisfaction to Mens Minds, though it made no reparation of our late great loss at Sea: And so we close this Year, on the last day whereof, the brave Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* came to *Whitehall*, and next day went to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* comes to *England*

Wait

An. 1694 wait on the King at *Kinsington*, who received him with great civility and kindness.

CHAP. XIX. *Anno* 1694.

Sess. 11

SECT. 1. This year begins with the sad disaster befell our Fleet in the *Mediterraneam*, where by a violent storm (on the 18. and 19 of *February*) Sir *Francis Wheellers* ship was Foundred, himself and all his Men lost; And besides this, 9 *English* ships, and 3. *Dutch*, all of good value, were driven a shore on the Est side of *Gibraltar*, and most of the Men were drowned; but Admiral *Neville*, and the rest of the Fleet, happily escaped.

Sir *Francis Wheeler* ship wrackt.

Parliament prorogued to the 18th of *September*,

The Parliament having ordered all things according to the Kings mind by the midle of *April*, he gave them hearty thanks for their kindness to him this Session, and so Prorogued them to the 18. of *September*, and soon after he went for *Flanders*.

Admiral *Russel* was early at Sea with our Fleet, which was now in very good condition, using all means to draw the *French* to a Fight, which they as carefuly avoided, and raither than put it to that hazard (being Conscious of their own weaknes) they chuse makeing a step into the *Mediterranean*, whither Admiral *Russel* followes them, but before he went, he sent off Captain *Puckard*, with 2 Men of War and one Fireship, to attack a Fleet of 55. Sail of *French* Merchant Men, lying then in *Bertraume* Bay, which *Puckard* performed effectually, for he burnt and sunk 35 of the 55 Merchants, and run the Man of War (there Convoy) among Rocks, and soon after she blew up.

The Lord *Berkeys* attempt on *Brest*.

Here followes in course, the unfortunate attempt made on *Brest* by the Lord *Berkley* Admiral of the blew Squadron, with 29. Men of War, besides smal Frigats, Fireships, Well-boats, Bomb vessels &c. having with him also a considerable number of Land forces, under the Command of the resolute Leivtenant General *Talmash*,

A

A Narrative of this unſucceſſful Expedition is fully given by the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, there preſent to which I refere the reader, having no ſtomach to make a relation of ſuch an unhappy adventure. In ſhort, beſides the damage done to the Ships, there were loſt four hundred belonging to the Ships, and of the Land Forces, ſeven hundred were killed wounded, and taken, beſides the brave *Talmaſh*, killed there. *An.* 1694 Unſucceſſful.

SECT. 2. We make a ſtep now into *Flanders*. The death of the Biſhop and Prince of *Leige*, had almoſt made a Rupture amongſt the Confederats; for the *French* Kings motion for the Cardinal *de Bouillons* preferment, being rejected by the Chapter, one part made choiſe of the Elector of *Cologn*, Brother to *Bavaria*; and the other, of the Grand Maſter of the *Teutonick* order, who was Brother in Law to the Emperour. Which might have made a Fraction between his Imperial Majeſty and the Duke of *Bavaria*, but providence prevented this, by the death of the Grand Maſter, ſo as fair way was made for the Elector of *Cologn*, without any difficulty or oppoſition, which ſtrengthned much the Confederats power in *Flanders*. *Sect.* 2. Death of the Biſhop and Prince of *Leige*. Elector of *Cologn* preferred to *Leige*.

The Army now under the Kings command, amounted to thirty one thouſand and eight hundred Horſe and Dragoons, all well mounted, Arm'd and equip't, and fifty one thouſand Foot, beſides ſeven thouſand under the Command of Count *Thiern*.

But tho the *Dauphines* Army was not much inferiour in number, he uſed all indeavours to decline Fighting, which when the King could not draw him to, he Couped him up under the walls of *Huy*, and reduced him to conſiderable ſtraits, for a time; Where we ſhall leave them, and look after the *Engliſh* Fleet, now in the Channel.

My Lord *Berkley* brought the Fleet before *Dieppe*

An. 1694 in *Normandy*, on the 11th of *July*. And the Bomb-
Lord *Berkley* Bombards *Diep* Galiots taking their proper ſtations, preſently began their deſtructive work, for from that evening, before 4 the next morning they threw in eleven thouſand Bombs and Carcaſſes. Which took ſo good effect, as the whole Town was (in a manner) reduced to aſhes.

From thence he Sailed to *Havre de Grace*, and on
And *Havre de Grace.* the 26 at even the Bombs began and playd till next morning, and ſo they left it in little better plight than they did *Diep*.

In *Flanders* I find no memorable Action, ſince we left the Armies near *Huy*, only a haſtie march the *French* Army made, to prevent the Con-
Huy yeelded by the *French.* federat Army's getting into *French Flanders*, as it ſeems the King had deſign'd; but failing in that, he ſent the Duke of *Holſtein Ploen* with 16 Regiments of Foot, to Beſeige Huy, which was carried on ſo effectually, as on the 27 of *September*, it was yeelded up on Articles that the Gariſon ſhould be convoyed ſafe to *Namur*.

In *Catalonia*, the *French* Army conſiſted of thirty
Duke of *Noailles* takes ſeveral Towns in *Catalonia.* thouſand, under the Command of the Duke of *Noailles*, being much ſtronger than the *Spaniſh* Army and earlier in the Feild to boot.

On the 30 of *May Noailles* Beſeiged *Palamos*, which he took on the 7 of *June* by Storm, making Priſoners of War, all thoſe who eſcaped the Sword. Which ſo terrified the *Spaniards* as they abandoned the Gariſons of St *Felix*, *Quimola*, and the Caſtle of St *Eime*.

On the 19 *Noailles* laid Seige to *Gironne*, which (tho they made a ſhew of reſiſtance at firſt,) they ſurrendered on the 29 and on Ignominious Terms too. And preſently after, he took in the Towns of *Oſtralick* and Caſtle *Folet*, making all the Souldiers therein, Priſoners of War.

Still,

SECT. 3. By this time Admiral *Russel* is got on the Coasts of *Spain* and down the *Mediterranean*, couping up *Tourville* in his Harbour of *Tholoun*, from whence he attempted once to make his Escape, but *Russel* watched him so narrowly, as he drove him in to his Harbour again; and leave we him there in souce. for the rest of Winter, till we see what is a doing in *Germany*, where we find no great Matters, for the Prince of *Baden* Commanding the Imperial Army, and *de Lorge*, the *French*, the Latter passed the Rhine in *June*, and marched towards *Hailbron*, near which the Prince was encamped who went out to meet him, but *de Lorg*, considering of it, declined Fighting and marched towards *Wiletock*: the Prince pursues him, and near *Wisslock* a sharp skirmish happened between the *French* and *Germans*, wherein the former lost near three hundred, and the latter half as many: Both Armies moved again and marched towards *Landau*, where there was great expectation of a full engagement, but heavy Rains falling, frustrated the design, And so the Prince with his Army repassed the Rhine, carrying away Fourteen thousand Cattle, and destroying a vast quantity of Forrage in the Country, and some Magazines of the *French*, and herewith ended the Campaign on this side.

An. 1694. *Sect.* 3. Admiral *Russel* in the Straits

Tourvills couped up in *Thoulon* by him.

In *Savoy* there was nothing done this year worthy of Relation.

And as little in *Hungary*; for though the *Turks* were considerably stronger than the Imperialists, yet the Grand Visier could find no means to force *Caprara* the General, to Fight, nor durst he attack him in his Camp at *Carlowitz*. So as on the 1*st*, and 2*d*, of *October*, he drew off his Army and sent them into Winter Quarters, and published Eight Causes very reasonable for so doing.

As to Affairs in *Venice*. Their Captain General *Venice*

DEFECTIVE ORIGINAL

An. 1694. Death of *Morosini Doge* of *Venice*

ral, and *Doge Morosini*, dyed the 6th, of *January*, at *Napols de Romania*, and they made choice of *Seignior Zeno* for Captain General, in his place: About the beginning of *June*, General *Delfino* with Twelve thousand Foot, and a thousand Horse, landed on the 15, within a Mile of *Cicluc*, and plying the Town hotly with Cannon and Mortar, and many sharp Assaults, he made himself Master of the Town by the 21. of that Month.

General *Delfino* takes *Ciclut*

The *Turks* were so vexed at the loss of this place, as they presently besiege it with Sixteen thousand Men; but the Garison *Delfino* left in it, made so stout a defence as the *Turks* (after the loss of Two thousand Men) were forced to raise the Seige.

Cobluch yeilded to *Delphino*

Soon after this, *Delphino* took *Cobluch*, after a Seige of 9 dayes only

Scio yeilded to General *Steinau*

And on the 7th of *September* General *Steinau* Landed with an Army in the Island of *Scio*, and on the 9. he seised on the Suburbs of the City, the next day he played on the Castle with four Cannon and four Mortars, and set it on Fire in several parts, and on the 14 they sprung a Mine, the hideous noise whereof (together with the havock the Bombs had made) so terrified the defendents, as presently they capitulate, and surrendered, on condition they should be transported safe into lesser *Asia*, which was done accordingly.

Sect. 4. *Pole Tartars* routed by the *Poles* at *Camenice*

SECT. 4. The *Poles* seemed still to be the faintest and slowest of the Allies, and tho they had Blockaded *Camineck* last year, they could not find themselves strong enough to hinder the *Tartars* [this year] from releiving it with no less than Three hundred Waggons, laden with all manner of provisions, and guarded with Twenty thousand *Tartarian* Horse, most of whom, carryed a Sack of Corn behind them: and ravaging all the Country about: The *Poles* (being enraged herewith) fell upon them, Killed

Killed Three thousand, and drove the rest out of the Country, and this was all they did this Summer. *An.* 1694.

This year on the 7*th*. of *May*, dyed the Elector of *Saxony*, a young Prince, and in the full vigour of his Age, he dyed of the small Pox, at *Dresdan*. Death of the Elector of *Saxony*

The King at his return from *Flanders*, told his Parliament, on the 20*th*. of *November*, that all Affairs (both by Sea and Land) were in a much better posture, than when they parted last (as in truth they were) which gave a great satisfaction to all.

But Alas! That which happened soon after, imbittered all our sweet Morsels, for this fatal year, made a Mournful conclusion, by the Death of our most Gracious Soveraign Lady, *MARY* Queen of great *Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, who dyed of the small Pox at her Palace of *Kinsington* on the 28. of *December*. Many learned Pens have attemped a Character of Her, though all came very short of Her Merit; But very remarkable was that Answer of the Kings (who knew Her best) to the Bishop of *Canterbury*, who went to Comfort Him on that great Loss. Who said, 'He could not chuse but 'Greive, seing She had been His Wife for 17. years, "and yet He never knew Her guilty of an Indis-"cretion. Queen *Mary*'s Death

Hereon followed the Parliaments, and the whole Nations Condolence of the King, upon this great Loss, and their Protestations to stand by Him, against all opponents whatsoever, both at Home and Abroad: And if ever Addresses were unfeigned and affectionat, they were those made upon this occasion, since it has been obvious to any Man of observation, that that sad Providence did very much heighten Mens Affections to His Majestys Person, which being before as it were divided between Him and that Beloved Princess, were now entirely cemented into one, and all concentered in Him. A general Greif for the Queens Death

SECT. 1

An. 1695.

CHAP. XX.

Sect. 1. *SECT.* 1. Notwithstanding the universal Sorrow, occasioned by the Death of Our excellent Queen, the Parliament went on effectually with their Work, tending to the publick well and safety, passing several Acts to that end, and all agreeable to His Majesties Will and Desire.

Affairs in *Flanders* requiring the Kings speedy repair thither; He was pleased before His Departure) to appoint Lords Justices, for the Administration of the Government, during His Absence, *viz.* The Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, The Lord Keeper, The Earl of *Pembrook*, The Duke of *Devonshire*, The Duke of *Shrewsbury*, The Earl of *Dorset*, and the Lord *Godolphine*: And so on the 12 of *May*, He departed for *Holland*.

Lord Justices of *England*

Villeroy General of the *French* Armies, after *Luxemburgs* Death

The Famous *Luxemburg* Dying the beginning of this Year, The *French* King gave the Command of his Army to the Duke *de Villeroy*; The Confederate Army outnumbering the *French* this Year, by Twenty thousand. The King formed his Army into Two Camps, one commanded by himself, and under him, by the Old Prince *de Vaudemont*; And the other, by the Dukes of *Bavaria*, and *Holstein Ploen*. On the 27 of *May*, the King went from *Breda* to *Ghent*, and his main design being upon *Namure*, he detached the Earl of *Athlone* with 40 Squadrons of of Horse, thitherward; And finding he could not draw the Duke of *Villeroy* to a Battle, he concluded on the Seige of *Namure*, and on the 19, of *June*, he marched to *Roselaar*, where he left the Army with Prince *Vaudemont*, and went himself towards the Muse. And in the mean time sent orders to the Earl of *Athlone* (Encamped then at *Vilmont*) to march and invest *Namure*, which accordingly he did; but wanting Troops to surround the Town entirely,

Bou-

Boufflers took an opportunity to throw himself into the Town with Eight Regiments of his choise Dragoons, but sent away most of the Horses. *An.* 1695.

The Duke of *Bavaria*'s Forces coming up, all the Posts about *Namure* were taken, and the Seige was compleatly formed by the 23*d*, of *June*. So we reckon from this day, the Seige begun. *Namure* beseiged

And here, In the First place, My Author gives a particular account of all the defects of the Fortifications of *Namure*, of its Weakness, and the disadvantages it lay under, when the *French* took it, and of the admirable Enforcements and Improvements they had made in it since, to that height, as not only themselves (but others) look't upon it now, as impregnable: Which gave them the confidence to set up this Inscription over one of the Gates, *Reddi non vinci potest*, And all this he Writes in proper military Terms, as if he had been an expert profest Engenier. In the 2*d*. place, He gives an account of *Villeroys* design of attacking Prince *Vaudemonts* Army, on the 4*th*, of *July*, which he delayed till the next day, but that Night, the Prince gave him the Slip, marching his Army entirely away, with that wonderful secrecy and celerity, as by his excellent conduct, he made a safe retreat to *Ghent* by six a clock next morning. This was so fine a peice of the art of War, as can hardly be parallel'd in History, to which, the King [now the greatest Captain known] gave His Testimony, by his Letter to the Prince, so soon as he heard of his safe Escape Prince *Vaudemounts* brave Retreat

And in the 3*d*. place, He goes on with the full narration of the admirable proceedings at this Famous Seige, in which truly, there are many remarkable Exploits, very well worth the Observation, and memory of all such as have a *Marcial Genius*, The particulars whereof I hope the Reader will not expect from me, my proper work being (in effect) nothing

An. 1695, nothing else, but as the large Contents of a Chapter, so as he must be content at present with this breif accumulative account. The Seige beginning on the 23*d.* of *June* (as a foresaid) it was carried on with incessant application till the 2*d.* of *August* whereon, all things being ready for a General Assault, Count *Guiscard*, the Governour, gave the sign for a Parley, whereon Hostages being exchanged, and Honourable Conditions being granted, he surrendered the Town on the 4*th*, of *August*, but the Castle held out still.

The Town of *Namure* yeilded

Sect. 2. *SECT.* 2. And here we shall allow those Warlike Litigants a little breathing time, before the attacking of the Castle, and take notice of somethings elsewhere.

St *Malo's* Bom'd by the Lord *Berkeley.*

The *French* having no Fleet in our Channel, the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets had the more liberty to insult them in their own ports: And first they began with St *Malo's*. Into which, the Lord *Berkely* threw no less then nine hundred Bombs, which (by the *Frenches* own confession) reduced it almost into ashes.

Dixmude and *Deinse* yeelded to the *French.*

But to return to *Villeroy*. Having fail'd of his design on Prince *Vandemont*, he chose rather to play at final game, than ly out, and therefore he attacks *Dixmude*, and takes it, making all the Garison Prisoners of War, the sillie defence whereof, cost Major General *Ellenburg* his Head: The same fate befel the Garison of *Deinse*. From hence *Villeroy* marches to *Brussells*, where (after a Compliment premised of sparing that Lodging wherein the Electress of *Bavaria* was) on the 13 of *August* he Bombarded the Town severely reducing a great part of it to ashes. After which, reinforceing his Army (which amounted now to a hundred thousand Men) he marches towards *Namure*, in order to raise the Seige, whereof he fail'd to his great

Brussels Bomed by *Villeroy.*

greife

greiſe and diſhonour. However he advanced as far as *Fleurus*, which obliged the King to leave the care of the Seige, to the Dukes of *Bavaria* and *Holſtein-Ploen*, and to repair to his Army to oppoſe *Villeroy*, who ſeemed now fully reſolved to Fight, and in order thereto, drew out his Army in formal array, and attacked the advance Guard of the Confederats Horſe but being repulſed by the *Heſſian* Horſe, he retiered that night, *ſine reditu.* *An.* 1695. He marches to the releife of *Namur.* Retreats, re-inſeſtr.

The Seige of the Caſtle was carried on vigorouſly all this while, there being no fewer than a hundred and ninty Cannon and Mortars playing continually upon the Fort and Caſtle, The King finding ſcarcity to creep into the Camp; on the 19 of *Auguſt* Conſults *Bavaria*, *Vaudemont*, and other General Officers, and a general Aſſault is reſolved on next morning, and ſo the diſpoſition of the ſeveral Officers with their Detachments to attack at ſuch and ſuch places, is concerted, and appointed, which I paſs over.

Next morning early, the dreadful Aſſault begins in compariſon with which, the former Actions about taking the Town, were but like pickeiring or skirmiſhing before a feirce Battle. The Fight continued all day, and was carried on with incredible valour, on both ſides, till the evening, by which time the Confederat Forces had made themſelves Maſters of ſeveral important Lodgements; but it coſt them dear, for beſides many Officers (ſome being of eminent Quality) they loſt near two thouſand Men. All this notwithſtanding, the work goes on next day, the Cannon thundering continually againſt the Caſtle. On the 22*d*, the Beſeiged beat a Parly, craving a Ceſſation till they buried their dead, which was granted, and a little before it ended Count *Guiſcard* came upon the breach, and deſired to ſpeak with the Elector of *Bavaria*, who coming *Namur* Caſtle attack't.

to

An. 1695. to him, he propoſed a Capitulation, the King (coming at that very time from the Camp into the Town) conſented, and ſo an agreement was made on Honourable Terms, and was Signed that night by the Mareſchal *De Bouffers*; And perhaps this was the

And ſurrendred, firſt Capitulation that ever was Signed by a Mareſchal of *France* and ſo much the more to the Honour of the Confederate Arms, who took this (almoſt Impregnable) place, from an Army within it of fourteen thouſand choice Men, headed by a Mareſchal of *France*, in ſight of an hundred thouſand Men without, who came to releive it, but could only ſtand ſpectators of the brave Action But none can pretend to ſo much Glory from this Conqueſt, as the King of Great *Britain*, under whoſe conduct and direction, all was happily Atchieved, the Confederats loſt at the Seige between fifteen and twenty thouſand. And the *French* about two thirds of that number.

A Triumphant volley of ſhot. The Articles being Signed, and the Confederats having taken Poſſeſſion of the *Coborne* all things were prepared for a Triumphant volley of Cannon and ſmal ſhot, the Men being all diſperſt to their ſeveral poſts, along their Retrenchments; The confuſion of the fire and noiſe from ſo many different places, was very agreeable and delightful, and the Triple diſcharge of the ſmal ſhot, ſeemed to be but one of a long continuance.

Bouffiers arreſted. On the 25 of *Auguſt* Mareſchal *de Bouffiers* and his Men marched out of the Caſtle in very decent order, The King and the Duke of *Bavaria* on Horſe-back ſtood before the breach and viewed them paſſing by, whom *Bouffiers* and *Guiſcard* ſaluted with their Swords. But *Bouffiers* had not marched far, till he was arreſted in the Kings name, by *Uetang*, a Brigadier of the life Guard at which he ſtormed extremely; but Monſieur *Dickvelt*

velt told him, the reason was his Masters infraction of the Capitulations made at *Dixmude*, and *Deinse* and that the King was resolved to detaine him as a pledge till his Men were released by the *French* King conform to that Treaty. *Boufflers* giving his Master an account of this, the Prisoners are enlarged soon after by the *French*, and so *Boufflers* is released. And with this, we conclud the Campaign in *Flanders*, for this year. An: 1695. And releas, ed.

Sect. 3. The *Spaniards* worst the *French* in 2 or 3 reincounters.

SECT. 3. In the beginning of this Campaign, the *Spaniards* handled the *French* pretty roughly for first, they attacked a Detachment of *French* marching from *Bagnoles* to *Gironne* and routed them, And soon after, hearing that St. *Sylvester* was on his march with eight thousand Men, and three or four hundred mules loaden with provisions for the releif of Castle *Follet*, they attacked him with so much courage, as they routed him, killed above two thousand, and took above five or six hundred Prisoners, and all the mules, but about thirty, who got into the Castle during the heat of the Fight. which lasted about 6, hours. And presently after this, they routed another Detachment of *French* marching from *Pras de Melo*, to joyn *Sylvester* and his eight thousand lately beaten. Yet for all this they could not carry Castle *Follet*, which they had blockaded so long. No nor *Palamos* either, tho invested by Sea by Admiral *Russel* at the same time they Besieged it at Land, for hearing that *Vendosme* was on his march to releive it, they withdrew their Forces and left it. On the *Rhine* nothing considerable hapned this Campaign.

Savoy.

Casal Besieged by the Duke of *Savoy*.

About the middle of *June*, the Confederat Forces Besieged *Casal*, being Blocked up by them for a long time before, and carried on the Seige with great industrie till the 10 of *July*, and the Besieged finding then that they had all things prepared for a general

An. 1695. assault, which they durſt not abide, they beat a Parly and ſo making the beſt conditions they could, ſurrendered it the next day.

And ſurrendered to the Confederats.

The Duke of *Savoy* valued himſelf much upon the Reduction of this place, and gave account of the ſame to the States of *Holland* by his Letter. "In "the concluſion whereof he gives them new aſſurance "of his adherence to the Confederacy. which how "he performed, ye will find in the Occurrences of the next year.

Sect. 4.

The death of *Sultan Achmet.*

This year on the 27 of *January* dyed *Sultan Achmet*, at *Adrianople*. To whom Succeeded *Muſtapha*, Son to *Mahomet* the 4*th*. who had been depoſed.

Muſtapha made *Sultan.*

This *Muſtapha* proved to be a more active Prince than any who had ſwayed the *Ottoman* Scepter, of a long time.

Hungary.

The Imperial Court hearing of this, began to conſider of a fit perſon to oppoſe to this ſprightly young Prince, and condeſcended on the Elector of *Saxony*; The Emperour gives him the Sole command of his Army in *Hungary*, as the Elector of *Bavaria* formerly had, *Saxony* obliging himſelf to bring eight thouſand of his own Troops into the Feild.

Saxony made General of the Emperours Army.

In the beginning of *July*, the Grand Signior comes in perſon to *Belgrade*, together with his whole Army. *Saxony* being Encamped near *Peter Waradin*, The *Sultan* thought it not ſafe to attack *Saxony* in his Camp; But rather than be idle, he Beſeiges *Lippa*, which held out ſtoutly for a while but being over powered by numbers, it was taken by Storm and all the Gariſon put to the Sword. Then he attacked the Fortreſſe of *Titull*, which being not Tenable, was ſurrendred upon Articles, which were not truely performed to them, the Commander of the Gariſon and *Palfies* Batalion being ſent Priſoners to *Belgrade*.

Lippa taken by the *Turks* And *Titul.*

The

The Duke of *Saxony* finding the *Turks* main aime to be on *Transilvania*, took his march with the main Body of his Army thitherward, intending to joyn General *Veterani* then in *Transilvania* with eight thousand Men only; but the *Sultan* prevented his design by sending a Body of near forty thousand Men to attack *Veterani*, before *Saxony* could joyn him, which they did on the 21 of *September* and engaging *Veterani*'s small partie near *Lugos* [after a sharp conflict for 5, hours] defeated him, killed himself and three thousand of his Men, the rest making their retreat into *Caransebes*. But this Victory cost the *Turks* dear, for they lost above six thousand in that Fight. And the Grand Signior (judging of the Lion by his paw) had no great stomach to venture a Battle with the Imperial Army when he saw a handful of them make such havock of a great Body of his. And so (contenting himself with this dear bought Victory, and the taking of *Lippa*) he resolved on reteiring into Winter Quarters, as did the *Germans* also, where we leave them. *An.* 1695. Battle of *Lugos* General *Veterani* killed and 3000 *Germans*

SECT. 5. The *Venetians* were proud of their Conquest of *Scio*, the last year; but the *Turks* recovered it this Year, without any loss or opposition, by the ill Conduct of *Zeno*, the *Venetian* General, for which he is degraded with disgrace, and the Noble *Alexander Molino* put in his place. But the *Turks* had not so good success in the *Morea*, for *Ibrahim* Serasquier of *Negropont*, entering that Country with Twenty thousand Men, and advancing as far as *Argos*, General *Steinau*, and the new General *Molino* joining their Forces, making Ten thousand Foot and Two thousand Horse, encountered him, and after a Bloody fight for 3 Hours forced him from the feild of Battle, with the loss of Three thousand of his Men. And that night, he fled out of the *Morea* with so much haste, as he left in his Camp *Venice* *Sect.* 5. *Scio* regain'd by the *Turks* Battle of *Argos* 3000 *Turks* killed

An. 1695 14 peices of Cannon, 2 Mortars, many Bombs, and much Provision, with 700 Oxen, and 320 Camels and Horse, as a Booty to the Conquerours, who in this Action lost not above Five hundred Men.

Pole The King of *Poland* did nothing considerable this Campaign most of his time being taken up in reconciling a Feud between the Bishop of *Vilna*, and the General of *Lithuania*, both his own Subjects, "this being the bad fate of a Prince, who holds a precarious "Crown. Nor did the *Muscovites* any thing against the *Tartars*, but the blocking up of *Asoph*.

England The King comes to *England*, Parliament dissolved, and a new one called.

We come home now to *England*. The King returning from *Flanders* in *October*, was received with universal Joy, for His great Success that Campaign, and on the 11 of *October*, He issued a Proclamation for dissolving the then Parliament, and calling a new one to meet on the 22d. of *November* following.

At this time came an Envoy from the great Duke of *Tuscany* to Congratulate His Majestys happy accession to the Throne; "On which my Author has "a pretty drolling remark, taken out of *Suetonius*, "who sayes, the *Illienses* coming too late to con"dole with the Emperour *Tiberius*, for the lose of "his Son *Drusus*, who Answered them, and I "also condole with you, the Death of Your great "Country-man *Hector*.

The Kings Speech to the Parliament

At the meeting of the Parliament, The King made an excellent Speech, wherein he highly extol'd the valour of the *English*, in the great Actions of the last Campaign; And withal laid before them, the necessity of considerable Supplys for carrying on the War, and for other indispensable needful uses, cautioned them against Heats and Divisions, and exhorted them to that quick dispatch of business, as the importance of Affairs required. And a little after, he ordered Admiral *Rook* to go into the Straits,

in

in room of Admiral *Russel*, now come home with our great Ships. *An.* 1696

This year, on the 30 of *March*, dyed *Anselm Francis Frederick de Angelheim* Bishop of *Mentz*: And was succeeded in the Bishoprick and Electorat, by *Lothaer Francis de Schonborn*, his Coadjutor, and Bishop of *Bemberg*. Death of the Bishop of *Mentz*.

CHAP. XXI. *Anno* 1696.

SECT. 1, This year began with a great deal of Murmuring and Complaint, about reforming the Coin, but that Affair was so prudently managed by the Parliament, as the querulous humour lasted not so long, as the Mal contents desired and endeavoured; For the happy and seasonable discovery of their double hellish Plot of assasinating the King, and the Invasion of *England* from *France* gave all thinking Men, somewhat of greater importance to employ their thoughts on, than the inconveniency attending the rectifying of the Coin. *England* *Sect.* 1. A double Plot discovered.

This wicked project had its first contrivance in the latter end of the year 1694. but, by several turns of a favourable Providence to us, was Embarrassed, till this time. My Author having fully traced this Affair, with all its circumstances, from first and last, I shall only give you a summary account of what I think most material.

The preparations for the Invasion were carried on in *France* with that expedition, as when the late King came to *Calais* on the 18 of *February*, he found all in a readiness, and immediatly ordered the Troops, the Artillery, and Stores, to be put on board with all possible speed. Which the King having notice of, ordered Admiral *Russel* to rendevoule the Fleet in the Downs with all haste, in which their was so quick dispatch and celerity used, as in 4 or 5 dayes, the Admiral had a fleet of near Sixty The *French* Invasion frustrated

Men

An 1696. Men of War in a Line of Battle with which he ſtood over preſently for the Coaſt of *Calais* and *Dunkirk*, which laid an abſolute *Embargo* on the *French* Fleet. Where I leave them; and return to the *Aſſaſins* who conſulting and propoſing ſeveral ways and means, for accompliſhing their Bloody and Villanous deſign, at laſt concluded on attacking the King at a Bridge, between *Brentford* and *Turnham-green*, by which place His Majeſty uſed often to return from Hunting. And had ſo fully concerted and ſettled the matter, in all points, as they fixed on a day for putting this Helliſh Enterpriſe in Execution, which was to be on the 15 of *February*, But that *Providence* which has ſo miraculouſly and ſo often preſerved His Royal Perſon, prevented His going Abroad that day, as he had deſign'd. This unexpected Cloſbite did ſo daunt 2 or 3 of the Villains, as they broke off and abandon'd the deſign, but the Devil was ſo predominant in the reſt of the Deſperadoes, as they perſiſted ſtill, and on a new meeting and conſultation, appointed the 22*d*, of *February*, for prepetrating the horrid Fact, at the place formentioned.

The Plot diſcovered

But ſeveral days before this, heaven had blown up their Plot, for on the 14 of *February*, one Mr. *Pendergraſs*, who was invited into the Aſſaſination, but conſented not, came to the Earl of *Portland* (tho an abſolute ſtranger to him) and breifly ſaid, My Lord, I pray perſwade the King to ſtay at home to Morrow, for if he go Abroad, he will be Murdered; One Mr. *De la Rue*, made the ſame Diſcovery, a little after, And that Night *Pendergraſs* and he being introduced to the King gave a full relation of the whole Conſpiracy, yet all this while made no mention of the Conſpirators Names, but the King preſſing this home to them, his obligeing carriage and Expreſſions, and the weighty reaſons

sons he gave for the necessity of that Discovery, prevailed so with them, as they gave him a List of all their Names, whereon he presently issues a Proclamation, for their apprehension, promising 1000 pound for every one of the Offenders, that should be taken and brought to Justice. *An.* 1696.

The King made a pertinent Speech to the Parliament, on this occasion; On which after congratulating His Majesties safety, on the 25 of *February*, they enter into an Association to defend His Person and to Revenge his Death, and farther, they made an Act, that all persons who bare any Office of Profite and Trust should (besides Swearing the Oath of Fidelity) sign this Association, otherways to be rendered uncapable of their Employments. And in the mean time several of the Assasin's being apprehended, *Robert Charnock* (the most wicked and inveterat of them all) *Edward King*, and *Thomas Keys*, were Brought to Tryal on the 11 of *March*, And upon full evidence, being all found guilty of High Treason, were sentenced, and upon the 18 of the said Month, were Executed at *Tiburn*. Three of the Conspirators Executed

The next Five that followed the former three, were Sir *John Fresnd*, Sir *William Perkins*, *Cranborne*, *Rookwood*, and *Lowick*, all convicted, sentenced, and Executed. Five Conspirators tryed and Executed

The glad Tidings of the Kings safety going to *Holland*. The Confederate Generals resolved to solemnize the same, with an extraordinary Bonfire, which they did by setting fire to the *French* Magazine at *Gevet*, which gave them no more Joy, than it did of Greif to the *French*.

About the time that Admiral *Russel* lay before *Calais* and *Dunkirk*, the *Thoulon* Fleet, came from the Straits, and got all safe to in *Brest*, and other *French* Ports. *Thoulon* Fleet arrives at *Brest*.

Our Fleet had no great success in the attempt of Bom-

An. 1696 Bombarding of *Calais*, though yet there was burnt and destroyed no less than Seventy five Houses, besides the Church and Convent.

Calais Bombarded

But in the Isle of *Rhee*, where the Lord *Berkley* Landed the 14 of *July*, the *French* sustained far greater Damage, where the Town of St. *Martins* was almost utterly destroyed; And after this, the Lord *Berkley* landing in the Isle of *Groa*, and two other Islands near *Bell Isle*, the Soldiers destroyed about 20 Villages, burnt a Thousand three hundred Houses, and brought away a Thosand six hundred head of Cattle. The Fleet took Twenty Barks, and retook one of our West India Ships, and a small Frigat, which the Privateers of St. *Malo's* had taken; and so ended our Summer Expedition, with considerable Damages to the *French*.

Some *French* Towns Bombarded by the Lord *Berkley*

Savoy

SECT. 2. In *Catalonia*. The Duke *de Vandosme* having passed the *Ter*, and understanding that the *Spanish Cavalry* were advanced from their Lines, to observe him, attacked them. The *Spaniards* stood stoutly to it at first, but finding great numbers of the *French* Infantry coming up to second their Horse, they retired in good order to their Trenches, the *French* pursued them to their Camp, but being ill treated by the *Spanish* Artillery they retired with considerable loss. The *Spaniards* lost Three hundred and they alledged that the *French* lost more.

Sect. 2. A Conflict in *Catalonia*

Rhine

The *French* on the *Rhine* being stronger at first then the Prince of *Baden*, offered him Battle, which he durst not accept; but being joined by the *Hessian* Troops, a while after, he passed the *Rhine* and advanced to *Newstadt*, where the *French* lay strongly Encamped, whom the Prince could not draw out to Battle, but he had the Honour of Cannonading them for several dayes, not only in *Newstadt*, but in their very Trenches.

Prince of *Baden* Cannonads the *French* Camp at *Newstadt*

So after he had got some Booty, and diverse Ho-

Hostages for Contribution, he repassed the River on the 8th. of *October*, and then marched in to Winter Quarters, *An.* 1696.

Savoy.

The Duke *Savoy* having secretly Concerted all matters betwixt him and the *French* King yet used all possible Artifices to conceal it a long time. Mareschal *Catinat* had indeed a strong Army in *Piedmont*, much Superior to the Confederats, and might certainly have distressed and damnified the Duke of *Savoy* very much, but having secreet Instructions from his Master, carried much more favourably towards the Duke than he used formerly to do, in so far as the Grand-*Prior* of *France* taking notice of his remisnes, Accused him to the *French* King by his Letter, which the King receiving, Smiled all the while he was reading it, and wrot to the Grand-*Prior* not to take notice of *Catinats* Actions, for what he was doing was by orders from him. However, on the 12. of *July* a Truce is concluded on for a Month, and before that ended, followed the final conclusion of a Peace on Terms advantageous enough to *Savoy* (had he not forfited his Honour otherwise by abandoning his Allies so unworthily, and contrary to his solem engagements) For the *French* made restitution to him of all the new Conquests they had made, as also of *Pignerol*; gave him 4 Millions of Livers towards the reparation of his damages he had sustain'd during the War; engaged to assist him (when he had occasion) with eight thousand Foot, and four thousand Horse, and that at the *French* Kings charge and as a ferther tie, his Daughter to be Married to the Duke of *Burgundy*, without a portion.

Duke of *Savoy* agrees with the *French* King.

Tearms of agreement

The Duke of *Savoy*, by his Letters, excuses himself to the Emperour, to the King of *Spain* and to the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Brandenburg*, but not a line to the King of Great-*Britain* which the King resented as much, as he did his unjustifiable actions in the main.

Excuses himself to the King of *Spain* &c. But not to the King of great *Britain*.

And

An. 1696. And in *September* following, the Dukes Envoy Marques *de Goven* makes a large Harange to the late King, wherein he highly Complements him, and profeſſes a great deal of kindnes: But withal makes a foul diſcovery of his own unſolid and wavering Humor. And withal, on the 15. of *September*, he puts himſelf on the Head of the *French* and his own Troops (being now joyned) to drive his Freinds and Allies out of *Italy*, if they did not accept of a Neutrality: "A ſtrange metamorphoſis to ſee the ſame Man, in one Campaign "Head 2 adverſe Armies, and take upon him to com- "mand both, the like where of can hardly be par- "alleld in any Hiſtory; However the Envoy's of all the partys concerned, meeting and taking this knot- tie and intricat Affaire into conſideration; after long Debate, the Neutrality is agreed to, and Signed the 7 of *Octobet*.

Neutrality in *Italy* ſigned.

Preſently after this, there followed a mighty diſcourſe of a general Peice between the *French* King and the reſt of the Confederats, being much occaſioned by Monſieur *Duckvelts* traverſing ſo often between the *Hague* and the Camp. But of this more hereafter.

Hungary. The Grand-Signior in perſon, came early this year to *Belgrade*, on the Head of a powerful Army: *Sept.* 3. And the Elector of *Saxony* joyned the Imperial Army in the beginning of *June*, whom he found to be little inferior to the *Turkiſh* Army, and to the end he might draw them to a Battle, he made a feint of Beſeiging *Tames-ware*, this took effect as he wiſhed, for being certainly informed that the *Sultan* with his whole Army was approaching him, he leaves *Tames-ware* and marches to meat him. On the 21. of *Auguſt* very early, they found the *Turkiſh* Cavalry to appear in great numbers, on which the Elector and General *Caprara*, cauſed the Army to march in order of Battle

Battle. The *Turks* attacked them with great fury but they were repulsed and beaten back to their infantry, and night coming on, they stood all to their Arms till next morning, that day and the 2. following days, there was no engagment, only the Cannon. ading one anothers Camps: but on the 25. the Ottoman Army forsook their Trenches, and came fairly out and offered Battle; which presently began very hot on both sides. The Body of the Imperial Army advancing in 2 Columns, the *Turks* detaches against them twelve thousand *Scuderbeegs*'s on Horseback, "being a sort of people who usually run "upon the hottest of the fire, and Fight like mad-"men, in hopes of great rewards which the *Sultan* is "wont to give them after the Battle is over; these Men after they had forced the Calthropt of the Imperialists, broak into the first line, 2. Batalions be-in constrain'd to give way to their furie; but they were soon repulsed by the Imperial Horse, and so the line was closed again. An. 1696. A feirce Battle near *Tames-ware*.

The Fight was very feirce, and pushed on with various success on both sides, somtimes the one, and by and by the other party having the advantage, and continued so till the evening, at which time, *Caprara*'s and some other fresh Regiments making a furious onset, the *Turks* were driven back to their Trenches, and behind their Barricadoes. But night coming on, the Elector thought not fit to attack them in their Trenches, but kept his Army on the Feild of Battle in their Armes all night, and early next day offered the Grand-Signior Battle again, which he declined. And so ended this Battle, which was fought with more resolution and bravery than any in this age, and seemed to be like a drawn Battle, the loss on both sides differing little, for the Imperialists computs the Enemies loss, to be four thousand and their own three thousand, so granting some The *Turks* retire. A drawn Battle.

smal

An. 1696. General *Heidersheim* killed in this Battle.

ſmal deduction, for partiality, the difference will not be great. The only perſon of note loſt by the Imperialiſts, was the brave General *Heidersheim*.

In *Croatia*, Count *Barthiani*, Governour there, took the ſtrong Caſtle of *Vranogratz* and the Fort of *Tinderaw*, which proved good Barriers againſt the Incurſions of the *Turks*, which often formerly they had made that way.

Sect. 4. *Venice*

SECT. 4. Of the *Venetians*, there is not much to relate this year, of any great remark. Only, the Baſha *Liberachi* (borne in the old famous *Leuctra*, and ſaid to be deſcended of the ancient Kings of *Sparta*) abandond'd the *Turks* and came over to the *Venetian* intereſt. In *Dalmatia*, General *Delfino* laied Seige in *Auguſt* to *Dulcigno*, routed five thouſand *Turks* who came to releive it, and at laſt took the Town, but the Caſtle (being very ſtrong) held out ſtill, and the Baſha of *Scutari* attempting the releif of it, was repulſed with a great ſlaughter, yet for all this the Caſtle ſtood out ſo reſolutely, as *Delfino* was forced to leave it and the Town alſo, and ravaging all the Country about, marched ſafe off.

Delfino active in *Dalmatia*: he takes *Dulcigno*.

General *Molino* beats the *Turks* at Sea.

And general *Molino* engaged *Mezzomorto* the *Turkiſh* Admiral, and his Fleet near *Caſtello-roſſo*, fought him a whole day and at laſt forced him to bear away, with all the Sail he could make, to the port of *Scio*, having ſeverals of his Ships ſore ſhattred, and ſix hundred of his Men killed.

King of *Poland* dies.

2. On *June* 17. died *John Sobieski* King of *Poland*, being above 70. years old.

3. We have heard little of the *Moſcovites* actions hitherto; But this Campaign, the *Czar Peter Alexowitz*, marched in perſon, on the Head of a vaſt Army, and lays Seige to *Azoph*, a place of great ſtrength and Importance, on the mouth of the River *Tanais* and having defeated at Sea ſome *Turkiſh* Veſſels coming to ſupplie the Town with proviſions,

he

e carried on the Seige so vigorously, that the Garison [almost starved] were forced to surrender on Articles, the 28 of *July*. And next day they marched out being three thousand *Turks*, besides *Tartars*. In the Town they found 90. peice of Cannon a great deal of Ammunition, but very little other provisions, which hastened the surrendry of the place. *An.* 1321. *Asoph* taken by the Czar of *Moscovia*.

On the Kings return to *England* [which this year, was somewhat sooner then ordinar] He gave the Parliament an account of the Negotiation set on foot towards a General Peace, telling them withal that the proper and safe way to Treat, was with Sword in hand, which he desired them seriously to consider, and make preparations accordingly.

This year on the 7 of *May* dyed *Mary Anne* of *Austria*, Queen Mother of *Spain*. Death of the Queen Mother of *Spain*.

CHAP. XXII. *Anno* 1697.

SECT. 1. Now we are come to the last of these one and twenty Remarkable years. And the first thing Material, is the concerting of the Preliminaries, in order to the Peace, which were agreed on in *Holland*, and Signed, the 10 of *February*, The particulars whereof I omitt, being only matters of formality. *Sect.* 1. Preliminaries of the Peace Signed.

Reswick is agreed on by all parties, to be the place of Treaty, and on the 9. of *May* the Conferences began, in which there was but a slow progress made for a while.

The *French* having made a Peace with *Savoy* last year, made their Forces more numerous and powerful this year, both in *Flanders*, and *Catalonia*, so as they Besieged, and in a short time reduced, *Aeth* in the former, and Besieged *Barcelona* in the latter; which they did, not with a design to retard, but rather to quicken the *Spaniards* pace, towards a Peace, so that the Conferences between their Plenipotentiaries and the Allies, went on under the Mediation *Aeth* taken by the *French*.

of

An. 1697. of the young King of *Sweden* [whose Father *Charle* the 11 dyed on the 7 of *April*] by the interven. tion of the Baron *de Lilliearot* his Embaſſador, who went between the one and the other for the ſaid purpoſe. That which Embarraſſed the proceedings of the Plenipotentiaries for a while, was the expectation of news all of them had from divers parts, which might favour their reſpective Intereſts, and by which they might taketheir proper meaſures, but more eſpecially from *Poland*, the *French* being very confident that the Prince of *Conti* would carry that Crown, while the Confederats had all their eyes turned upon Prince *James*

King of *Sweden*, Mediator in the Peace.

But in the mean time in comes a third perſon (whom no body dreamt of] and ran away with the bone; The Elector of *Saxony*, who [having with great Celerity and Secrecy, Concerted that project with his Imperial Majeſty, and having privatly reconcealed himſelf to the Church of *Rome*) all of a ſudden Muſters up his Troops, and Marches towards *Sileſia*, and the Frontiers of *Poland*. And the next news they hear at *Reſwick*, was his being choſen King of *Poland*, on the 26 of *June*, by a great majority of Voices, above the Prince of *Conti* who was alſo Proclaimed King by the other party, tho the Expedition he made into that Countrey proved little to his, or the *French* Kings ſatisfaction, *Saxony* having gained his point, before *Conti's* arrival.

Elector of *Saxony* choſen King of *Poland*.

Tho this news was a great Mortification to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, yet they proceed on the Treaty. The *French* Plenipotentiaries having ſeveral ſeparat Conferences with the Embaſſadors of the States General, gave Umbrage to the reſt of the Allies Embaſſadors, that the States were about making up a ſeparat Peace, as once formerly they had done; which the States Embaſſadors hearing of declared aloud, and with ſome ſort of indignation, that

that that report was unjuſt and falſe, and that they might make there ſincerity more apparent, they openly diſſwaded the Miniſters of the Allies from conſenting to a Truce with the *French*, which had been lately propoſed by the *French* Miniſters; This giving ſatisfaction to reſt of the Embaſſadors they go on in the Negotiation of the Peace. An. 1697.

But there aroſe amongſt them ſo many Diſputes and Altercations about the Baſis of the preſent Treaty, and alſo ſo many intricat and thwarting overtures and propoſitions on all ſides, as took up a great deale of time before they could be compoſed or brought into any ſettlement; all which were too tedious now to relate. Altercations about the Baſis of the Treaty &c.

On the 20 of *July*. The *French* gave in their project of Peace; The *Spaniſh* Embaſſadors ſeeming moſt to be ſatisfied with the Conceſſions of the *French*, the Emperours leaſt, and the reſt of the Allies, not altogether diſliking them. On the 16 of *Auguſt* their was held an extraordinary Congreſs, which laſted almoſt the whole day; And not long after came the News of the taking of *Barcelona* by the *French* after one of the moſt vigorous Seiges, that had happened almoſt in any former Age.

This made the *Spaniards* very uneaſy, and very preſſing to have the Peace ſigned, upon the Conditions offered by *France*: To which the *French* ſeemed rather to comply, becauſe of a Report generally ſpread Abroad, that *Sweden* and *Denmark* threatned to denounce War againſt *France*, unleſs they went more ſeriouſly on with the buſineſs, and cut ſhort all unneceſſary difficulties. This, and the conferences held between the Earl of *Portland* and the Mareſhal *de Bouffliers* (wherein were coucerted all the pretenſions of the King of *England*) ſo ripened and forwarded all matters, as on the 20 of *September*, the *Engliſh*, *Spaniſh*, and *Dutch* Pleni pro-

An. 1697. potentiaries (after a long conference with those of *France*, and having adjusted all matters in difference betwixt them) mutually signed the Peace, a little after Mid-night.

The Peace sign'd

Emperors Embassadors Complain

The Emperours and Empires Plenipotentiaries were in the Hall, almost all the time, but were so far from consenting to what was done, as they required the Mediator to enter a protestation, that this was a second time, that a seperate Peace had been concluded with *France* [meaning that of *Nimeguen* for the first] wherein the Emperour, and Empire had been excluded, and somewhat more to this purpose; To which *Don Bernardo de quiros* made so pertinent a Reply, as (tho it didnot satisfie) silenced them at that time.

The Articles of agreement between the 7 forementioned Confederates, and the *French* King [especially, the advantagious and Honourable Terms King *William* made for himself and his Dominions] are so extant every where, and so universally known, as I do not think it necessary to swell this Compend by inserting them.

Cessation of Arms on both sides

Though the Imperialists seemed a little disatisfied with these proceedings, yet they thought it the most advisible way to agree to a Cessation of Arms which was done two days after the Signing of this Treaty; But before advice of this reached Prince *Baden* on the *Rhine*, he had taken the Castle of *Eremburg*, and was going to lay Seige to *Kirn* also.

But herein the Emperour was unfortunate, for had the News of the Battle of *Zenta* come a little sooner, in all probability those Powers who lately Signed the Treaty, had not been so forward, till they had made the *French* King more compliant with the Emperours demands.

However passing that, We come to give some account of that Memorable Battle, the like whereof has not been fought in the whole course of this long and Bloody War. SECT. 2.

SECT. 2. About the time of the Election of the King of *Poland*, a Rebellion broke forth in upper *Hungary*, which occasioned Prince *Eugenius* of *Savoy*, to draw the Imperial Troops thitherward And though the head of this Hydra was quickly cut off, yet the Grand Signior in person coming into the Field on the Head of a formidable Army, threatned to give life to this Monster again; Prince *Eugen* lying with the Imperial Army at *Belcire*, had intelligence on the 12 of *September*, that the *Turks* had a design on *Segedin*, and had detatch't out several Troops to ravage and burn all the Country about it; And presently after, one Captain *Tobea* brought him word, that the *Turks* were at *Zenta*, and had detached a body of Horse to burn all the Countrey. *An.* 1697. *Sect.* 2.

The Prince sends two parties of sixty Horse a peice, as Scouts to make discovery, and to bring him a certain account of what they could discover. In the mean time the Army decamped, before day, and marched in twelve Columns six of Horse, and six of Foot, with the Artillery in the mi le, And continued their March so all day. The *Hussars* who were sent to scout, brought word, that they met the Enemies Guards near *Zenta*; a *Basha* being taken informed the Prince, "That the Grandsignior had fully re- "solved to besiege *Segedin*, but understanding that the "Imperial Army was Decamped from *Peter Waradin* "and was following close at his Heels, he stopt at "*Zenta*; that he had laid a Bridge over the *Theisse*, "which had been built at *Belgrade*, by the advice "of a *French* Man, and brought along in Wagons, "intending to march in to *Transilvania* and Upper "*Hungary*, that the Grandsignior had passed the "Bridge in Person, with some Thousands of Horse, "that the Infantry and Baggage, and a hundred peices "of Cannon were on this side the River, but he knew "not if they would pass it or not.

An. 1697. This obliged the Prince to advance with the Cavalry, and some Artillery within an Hours march of *Zenta*, and there stayed for the Foot, who being come up, he drew up his Army in Battle array, and advancing near *Zenta*, they perceived Two thousand of the Enemys Horse, whereon the Prince took Three Regiments of Dragoons, and two out of the 2*d.* Line, with some peices of Cannon, and so advanced towards the Enemy, with all the speed he could, ordering the rest of the Army to follow in Battle array. On the left wing, he planted some Cannon, which played incessantly on the Bridge, as these did also on the right wing; and the Army coming up, the Battle began. The Enemy had before them, two Entrenchments, besides a Barricado of waggons, and all so strong, as it was an Admiration how the Foot could force them, which yet they did in half an hours time, during which, nothing could be heard or seen, for Fire and Smoak on both sides! The Horse advanced also to the very moat of the Entrenchments, where they stood the Enemies Fire, and charged in the same manner as the Foot, which perhaps was hardly ever seen before, they alighted from their Horses, and passed the moat on the bodies of the slain Men: In the mean time, the *Germans* on the left wing, cut off the *Turks* way to the Bridge, whereon followed a most horrible slaughter, as well in the Trenches, as upon the Bridge, and a great many were drowned in the River, endeavouring to escape the Sword, the *Germans* giving no quarter, no not to *Basha's*, nor General Officers, though they offered great ransoms for their Lives, so eager the Souldiers were on blood, from whence it came to pass so few were taken Prisoners.

Battle of *Zenta*.

A terrible slaughter.

The Night put an end to the Battle; The gallant Conduct of the Officers, and the Courage of the Souldiers cannot be expresst, nor sufficiently praised;

But above all the great skill and dexterity of Prince *Eugenius* is to be highly extolled, who being far inferior to the Enemy in number, was so critically watchful of his opportunity, falling upon them whilst divided, so as the one part could not relieve the other. *An.* 1697.

The Grandsignior fled in great consternation to *Temeswaer*, being pursued thither by a Body of Horse, within half a Mile of the Town. A great many were killed in the next dayes pursuit, The computation of the slain being at last made, besides the Grandvisier, the *Aga* of the *Janisaries*, Twenty seven *Basha's*, and many other Officers; there were said to be killed, above Twenty thousand Men, and Ten or Twelve thousand drowned in the *Thysse*, Six thousand Wounded, and but few taken Prisoners. In the Camp they got the Grandsignors Tent, and all the rest, 160 peices of Cannon, 500 Drums, as many Cullors, 47 pair of Kettle Drums, a Coach with six Horses, wherein were Ten Women of the Seraglio. All their Baggage and Provisions, 6000 Waggons loaden with Amunition &c. 6000 Camels 6000 Horses, 12000 Oxen, with a great number of other Rich Spoiles, The Grandsignors Tent being valued at 40000 Florins: Next Morning, a *Transilvanian* Commissary brought to the Prince, the Grandsignors Seal, a curious peice of Workmanship, which confirmed the Grandvisiors Death, he being bound to cary the Seal always about his Neck. This Victory was the more Glorious and happy to the Imperialists, because they got it with the loss of so few Men, as they did not so much as condescend upon a definite number. The Battle was fought on the 13*th.* of *September* 1697.

Grandvisier *Aga* and 27 *Basha's* killed

Account of Men slain

End of the Spoil

The only unhappiness of the Imperialists was, that this Victory fell so late in the year, as they had not a convenient opportunity of following the blow;

An. 1697. and all they could do, the short remainder of the Campaign, was to make an incursion into *Russia*, from whence they returned with a considerable Booty. And so we shall return to make a Conclusion of the Negotiations of the Peace.

Sect. 3. SECT. 3. About the time the late Treaty was Signed, several Embassadors of the Allies, Princes and States of the Empire waited upon our King at *Loo*, where notwithstanding the Conclusion of the foresaid Treaties, an Offensive and Defensive Alliance, was whispered to be entered into, or rather renewed between the Allies. Here again the Emperours Embassadors begin to complain how they were injured by an immature Treaty. To which it was Answered, "that it was much their own "fault, by delaying to put in their Complaints in "time, whereto they had so often been advised, and "withal, the thing being done, it could not be "done overagain. So, the Imperialists seing it in vain to complain, applyed themselves to adjust the remaining points in controversie with *France*. And after several altercations, and fruitles struggles of the Imperialists, at last they accorded, and on the 30 of *October* (being but 2 days before the time limited by *France*, to accept her offers) the Treaty was Signed.

Emperors Embassadors sign the Peace

The particulars whereof, if the Reader know them not, or be curious to know, he may find them as easily as these of the rest of the Confederats.

The Protestant Princes move for favour to the Protestants.

Towards the Conclusion of the Negotiation, the Protestant Princes shewed their Zeal, in moving earnestly (by the Mediator) that some favour should be shown, and priviledges and Immunities granted to the Protestants of *Strasburg* and other Cities of *Alsatia*, which belonged to the *French* King; how the matter was managed amongst them, is not well known, but the motion was so little regarded, as

Took no Effect

it took not the effect wish't for.

SECT.

SECT. 4. My Author reflecting on the whole Negotiation, and the Concluſion thereof, (and taking notice of the vaſt Conceſſions and Surrendreis the *French* King has made) determines the advantages of the *Peace*, very great on the Confederats ſide. *An.* 1697. *Sect.* 4.

And ſo he returns to King *William* in *Holland*, who ſtayed there till the whole work was perfected, and having (juſtly and Honourably) payed off all the Forreign Troops, who are now on their March towards their Reſpective Homes, after the fatigue of this tedious War, He returned to *England*, and upon the 26 of *November* (at the Citizens requeſt) he made his publick entry through *London*, being attended by all the Men of quality in very great ſtate; And never in one day, in all his Life, ſaw ſo many People, (and all his own Subjects) And in whoſe affections he triumphed as much as ever he had done at any time, over his Enemies; And may he alwayes do the firſt, and never have occaſion for the ſecond; but may we long live under the benigne influence of his happy Reigne, who hath reſcued our Religion and Liberties out of the Jaws of Hell and Deſtruction, has ſo intrepidly fought our Battles for us, And at length reſtored unto us the Comforts and Bleſſing of a Firm and Honourable Peace.

King *William* returns to *England*

His ſolemn Reception in *London*

Poſt-

Postscript.

HAving given a breif account of the Articles of agreement, betwixt the Emperour and his Confederates on the one part, and the *French* King and King of *Sweden* &c, on the other, Concluded at *Nimeguen, in Anno* 1676, I thought it fit to subjoin the Heads of the Articles betwixt the *King* of *Great Brittain* &c. and the *French King*, Concluded on at *Reyswick*, *in Anno* 1697, for the Readers greater satisfaction, *which are as follows*

Article I.

AN universal, perpetual Peace is Concluded betwixt these two Mighty Princes, their Heirs and Successors and all their Subjects, on both sides.

II.

That all Acts of Hostility, by Sea and Land, between the saids Princes and their Subjects, shall cease, after the Signing of the Articles of Peace.

III.

That an Act of Oblivion shall presently be made, of all damnages mutually sustain'd by the Subjects on either part, dureing the late War; and no Act of Hostility to be done or offered by either Party, on that account.

IV.

The Most Christian King promises (upon the Faith and Word of a King) not to disturb the King of Great Brittain in the free possession of all or any of

of His Kingdoms, Dominions &c. nor aid or assist any of the saids Kings Enemies, who shall offer to disturb or molest Him, directly or indirectly: the King of great Brittain, being engaged to perform the same Freindship to the Most Christian King.

V.

That there shall be a free Commerce and Trade between the Subjects on all sides, without any stop or molestation, as their was formerly, in time of Peace.

V I.

That the Administration of Justice shall be restored and set up, through all the Kingdoms of both Kings, to which, the Subjects of either, may have recourse for reparation, if any Damnage or Injury shall be offered to them.

V I I.

The saids Kings do mutually promise, to deliver up to each other, all Countries, Illands, Forts and Colonies, wheresoever situated, which were possest by either of them, before the Declaration of this present War.

V I I I.

Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides to adjust and determine the Pretensiions which either of the saids Kings hath to the places situated in *Hudsons-bay*. The saids Commissioners to meet in *London* within three Moneths, and to determine the matter within six.

X I.

That all Letters of reprisal and marque, shall be made null and void, and shall not be granted hereafter, by either of the saids Kings, against the Subjects of the other; unless it be first made manifest, that right was required, and denyed.

X.

Provision is made for preventing any Disputes which

which may arise, concerning the restitution of Ships, Merchandises &c. which either party may complain of, taken and detain'd from the other, in remote places after the Peace is concluded, and before it be notified there.

XII.

That if (by Imprudence) any Subject of either of the Kings, shall commit any Act, any where, contrary to the present Treaty, that Act shall not infringe or make void the said Treaty, only the said person shall Answer for his own Fact, and receive punishment for the same according to the custom and Law of Nations.

XIII.

If War happen to break out again, betwixt the two Kings, (which God forbid) the Goods of the Subjects on either side shall not be confiscated or stopt, but six Moneths shall be allowed for removing and carrying off the same.

XIII.

The Most Christian *King* promises in reality, to the *King* of Great Brittain the Principality of *Orange*, and all other Lands and Dominions belonging to the said *King* (conform to the separat Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, concluded between the Most Christian *King* and the States General of the united Provinces, the 10*th*. of *August* 1678) together with all the Profits and Interest due to him, ever since he was dispossessed of the same, in the time of the War, which was ended by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

XIV.

The Most Christian *King* ratifies all the Articles made between him and the late Elector of *Brandenburgh*, at St, *Germans* in *Laye*, the 29*th*. of *June* 1679. He

XV.

He ratifies alſo the Treaty and Agreement, made between him, and his Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, on the 9*th*, of *Auguſt* 1660.

XVI.

Both the ſaids *Kings* allow to be comprehended in this Treaty, all who ſhall be named by either Party, with mutual conſent, before the exchange of ratification, or within ſix Moneths after. Eſpecially, the Serene and Mighty Prince, *Charles King* of *Sweden*, ſole Mediator in the Grand Treaty.

XVII.

And Laſtly, Both the foreſaid *Kings*, appoint that this agreement and Alliance made in due form, ſhall be delivered on both ſides, and mutually and duly exchanged at the Royal Palace of *Reſwick*, in the Province of *Holland*, within three Weeks, from the day of the ſubſcription, or ſooner, if it may be. In Teſtimony whereof, the former Articles were Signed by the *Engliſh* and *French* Embaſſadors, and by the extraordinary Ambaſſador, Mediater.

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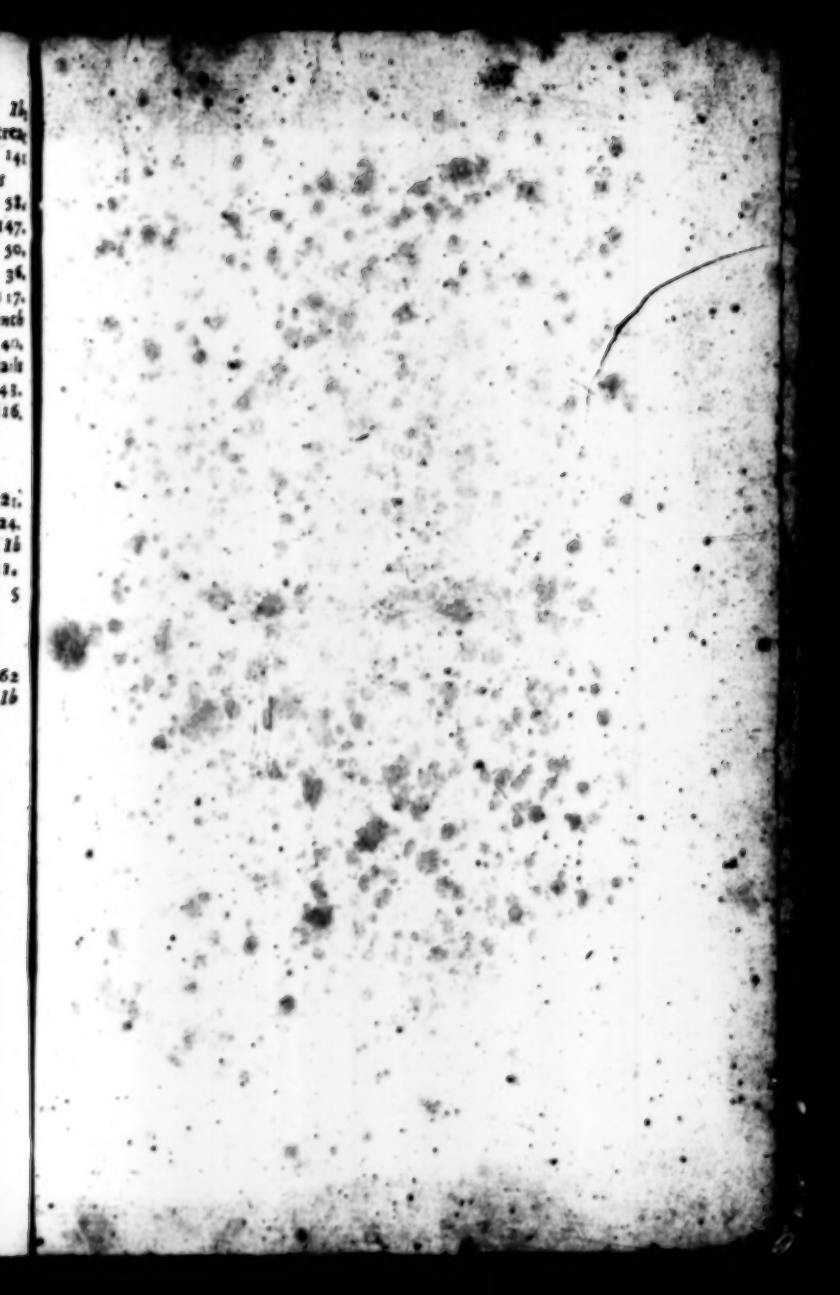
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